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In Poland, Military to Win More Power

By John Kifner New York Times Service WARSAW - Poland's parliament has approved a "suspension" of martial law that actually tightened the grip of military rule.

The long-awaited measure, woted Saturday, appeared directed largely at improving Poland's image abroad in the hope that West-ern trade sanctions would be liftred. It was also an attempt, following the apparent crushing of the Solidarity independent trade union movement, to appeal for popular support for the government.

But the measure kept intact

many of the sweeping state powers exercised by the military regime of General Wojciech Jaruzelski, It specified that any or all provisions of full martial law, originally im-posed Dec. 13, 1981, could be imposed at any time and made some key martial law practices perma-

[Poland's Council of State ordered the suspension of martial law Sunday, effective Dec. 31, Renters reported from Warsaw. The decision had been expected after the vote Saturday by the Seim, Poland's parliament, and a govern-ment spokesman had said last Monday that the suspension would take place Dec. 31.1

It was learned Saturday that the Roman Catholic Church criticized the legislation in a letter sent to the

By Henry Kamm

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Israeli and West German intelligence and se-

curity sources with a special interest in international terrorism are

skeptical of allegations of a Bul-

garian connection in last year's at-

tempted assassination of Pope John Paul II by a Turk.

Intelligence agencies in both countries, bowever, regard Bulgar-ia and other commiss of the Sewiet

bloc as important links in a terror-

oviet Union and its Euro-

tials to be supplying the various magistrate, Judge Ilario Martella, branches of the Palestine Liberto bave a Bulgarian airline official

ist network.

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General Wojciech Jaruzelski, Poland's ruler, left, with Deputy Prime Minister Janusz Obodowski during a session Saturday of the Polish parliament, the Sejm, on suspending martial law.

Council of Bishops. The letter was signed by Archbishop Jozef Glemp of Warsaw.

The bishops' letter said the gov-ernment was moving in the wrong direction and would not regain its credibility by sharpening "the rigors and repressive character of the regulations while at the same

time proclaiming a relaxation." The letter was critical of measures that enabled factory manaunrest, saying that "such elastic formulae can lead only to the creation of a peculiar psychological terror. This could be a pretext for unjust, arbitrary decisions."

are mutually antagonistic, with

arms and training. The Palestini-

ans, in turn, extend shelter, train-

ing and arms to other terrorist

groups and sometimes recruit them for their operations.

The West German and Israeli agencies, which maintain close ties with their Italian counterparts, as

they do with most others in pro-

Western countries, do not regard

pean allies, as well as China, North information" may have played a ing fired the shots that seriously

Korea, Cuba and Vietnam, are be-lieved by Israeli intelligence offi-tion that caused an investigating and firmly, they stated their belief

Bulgarian Link to Attack on Pope Questioned

They fear that rivalry within the trating Bulgarians from baving Italian internal security agencies, aided Mehmet Ali Agea, who is doubtful evidence or outright "disserving a life term in Italy for hav-

But Israelis, West Germans See East Bloc Role in Terrorism Elsewhere

they were contrary to the Polish Constitution. A rule that workers in militarized factories could not resign without their managers' permission was like "tying a worker to a factory on the feudal principle of tying a peasant to the land," the

But there was little controversy in the Sejm. Every right band in the 460-deputy chamber went up on the vote giving the Council of gers and school officials to dismiss State the power to suspend — and workers and students who eaused reimpose — martial law. There were, however, nine abstentions onthe measure outlining specific government powers.

. Although the suspension of mar-tial law would mean the end of in-The church also criticized provi-sions allowing wiretapping, saying government officials have said that

suspicion of "active complicity" in

the attempted assassination of the

Judge Martella has also moved

for the lifting of diplomatic immu-

nity from two members of the Bul-

claim possession of evidence exon-

that Bulgaria, whose secret service

they consider an adjunct of the So-

pope on May 13, 1981.

withdrawn to Bulgaria.

some of those interned may now face arrest far specific crimes. Four interned leaders of the dissident intellectual movement KOR

who served as advisers to Solidar-ity have been charged with plotting to violently overthrow the government. During the period of martial law, according to govern-ment figures, more than 10,000 people were interned at one time or another and more than 3,000 arrests were made,

There were small changes in the bill passed Saturday from the legis-lation presented Monday, the first anniversary of martial law. Workers or students who engage

in strikes or are otherwise regarded

grave a diplomatic risk for so

nebulous a political advantage with such a high chance of the

The skepticism of the intelli-

Israel Drops a Demand on Talks

Major Obstacle Removed to Negotiations on Lebanon

By David K. Shipler

New York Times Service
JERUSALEM — Israel dropped
its insistence Sunday on Jerusalem as a site for talks on security arrangements with Lebanon, thereby removing a major obstacle to direct negotiations directed at the withdrawal of Israeli forces.

fsraeli officials said they hoped the talks could begin within the next few days.

The retreat was made at Prime Minister Menachem Begin's initia-tive at the weekly meeting of the Israeli cabinet, according to the cabinet secretary, Dan Meridor. The action followed a reported Lebanese agreement on a negotiat-ing framework that is to include talks on normalizing Israeli-Lehanese trade and tourism relations.

It also followed the return to the Middle East last week of a U.S. special envoy, Philip C. Hahib, with a letter to Mr. Begin from President Ronald Reagan urging flexibility. Mr. Habib met Sunday

with Mr. Begin. Israeli ufficials said, however, that they had no formal word on whether Syria was willing in with-draw its troops from Lebanon. Is-ruel has said that after an exchange of prisoners and the departure of remaining Palestinian guerrilla units from northern Lebanon and the Bekaa valley, Israeli troops would be ready for a simultaneous withdrawal with the Syrians.

Israel is understood to be anxious to establish monitoring stations in southern Lebanon, with access corridors for Israeli personnel. Mr. Begin's government is also said to be boping for a close work-ing relationship with the Lebanese Army in a 25-mile (40-kilometer) border zone, or a huild-up there of the Israeli-supplied Lebanese Christian milital led by Major Saad Haddad,

Originally, Israel made two pro-cedural demands regarding the talks with Lehanon, both aimed at giving relations the aura of diplomatic recognition.

One was to have delegations headed by cabinet ministers, rather than the military officers that Lebanon wanted. On Nov. 28, Israel compromised and agreed that low-er-level civilians could head the delegations. The second, to conduct the ne-

ations in the two capitals; was an essort to secure de sacto Lebanese recognition of Jerusalem as Israel's seat of government.

has been anxious to avoid conflict with the rest of the Arab world, which claims Jerusalem as Arab, (Continued on Page 2, Col.4)

Leading their delegations at a meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries that opened Sunday in Vienna to discuss production levels were Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, second from left, the petroleum and mineral resources minister of Saudi Arabia; Mani Said al-Oteiba, with beard, the petroleum and mineral resources minister of the United Arab Emirates; and Humberto Calderón Berti, second from right, the energy and mines minister of Venezuela.

Saudi Minister Sees '50-50 Chance' For OPEC Production Agreement In his opening address Sunday, production. The Iranian activity is

The Associated Press
VIENNA — OPEC concluded
the first day of its year-end conference Sunday without agreement on
a production-quota plan crucial to the unity of the world oil cartel.

Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani,
Saudi Arabia's oil minister, said

that chances of reaching the agree-ment were about "50-50," "I am not that optimistic, but I think we moved a little bit," said Sheikh Yamani, "It's 50-50 at this

stage, and which 50 will prevail, God knows," Sheikh Yamani said that the conference would continue Mon-day. Experts have predicted a fall in the price of oil on world markets if the conference ends without

In addition to production sharing, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries is expected to rent \$34-a-barrel base price. On Saturday, some leading ministers

predicted the price would not be

the conference president, Yahaya Dikko, Nigeria's oil minister, said: We must act with resolve in prevent this period of difficulty from becoming a time of crisis which could conceivably engulf us all. *Conservation and substitution are biving harder than before," he

said. "There has been a substantial rise in non-DPEC oil production,

which is steadily displacing OPEC Mr. Dikko added: "As if all the foregoing problems were not enough, we ourselves spent a whole year and more in disarray over sharing production and unify-

ing prices, thereby helping to fur-ther depress the market. M Struggle for Primacy

Earlier, John Tagliabue of The

The bargaining came against a background of efforts by Iran to

sharply increase its share of OPEC

seen as an effort to eclipse Saudi Arabia - until now the group's higgest and most influential producer — as the cartel's economic and political pacesetter. The meeting was the third at-

tempt to seek a change in the system of setting production ceilings, which was begun last March to support falling oil prices. After at-tempts in Quito, Ecuador, last May and in Vienna in July, it is thought that a third failure could threaten the unity of OPEC. At a news conference Saturday

in the heavily guarded Inter Conti-nental Hotel, where the closed talks were taking place, Mani Said al-Oteina, the petroleum and mineral resources minister of the United Arab Emirates, said, "The oil ceilings need to be revised to elimiuods of th ie production level of 17.5 million harrels a day. "How to distribute the new quo tas, this is the main subject within

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Russia Denies Role in Pope Attack

ation Organization, some of which in Rome arrested last month on viet KGB, would not have taken so

By John F. Burns New York Times Service

MOSCOW - The Soviet Union has issued a statement strongly denying that there was any complici-ty by Moscow in the attempt in assassinate Pope John Paul 11.

The statement Saturday also dismissed Western speculation on the matter as "a campaign totally steeped in lies."

The three-paragraph item was unusual in that it carried the heading "statement" but gave no attribution to the government, as is usually the case with such declarations. But its importance was indicated by its appearance in Saturday's issues of Izvestia and Pravda, the principal government and party newspapers, and by its appearance three times in 24 hours on the English-language service of Tass.

The statement gave Soviet readers none of the background against which Western speculation about the assassination attempt has developed. Suggestions of possible Soviet involvement were made by officials in Italy and elsewhere af-ter Italian authorities began investigating reports that implicated a number of people from Bulgaria,

socialist countries are involved in the attempt made on the life of Pope John Paul II in May of last year have been circulated in a number of Western states lately." the statement said. "This campaign, totally steeped in lies, is spearheaded against Bulgaria.

Foul nods are made from time to time also in the direction of the Soviet Union. "Such statements should be ig-

nored in general," the declaration said, but then alluded to one reason the suggestion of a Soviet connection had prompted such an au-thoritative and emphatic rejection - the danger that the allegations might incité new trouble in Poland, the pope's native country. "Attempts are being made to

speculate on the feelings of trusting people, in particular believers, the statement said. It offered no elaboration, but Soviet citizens are generally well aware that the overwhelming majority of Poles are Roman Catholics and that Pope John Paul is a Pole.

Another apparent reason for the unusual insistence with which the denial was issued - it is rare for

perhaps the Soviet Union's most taithful ally in the Eastern bloc.

Tass to publish any item three firmes—is that the new Soviet partimes - is that the new Soviet par-"Absurd insimuations that some ty leader, Yuri V. Andropov, was cialist countries are involved in chairman of the KGB, the state security agency, at the time of the attempt on the pope's life.

Last September, Radio Moscow denounced as "absurd" and "unfounded" allegations in a Reader's Digest article that the Kremlin eiplanned or acquiesced to the

Most of the speculation on Bulgarian and Soviet involvement in the attempt has focused on the KGB, which has a history of parucipation in attempts to discredit and, on occasion, to kill individuals outside the Soviet Union who were considered a threat.

Perhaps more than any of its counterparts in the Soviet bloc, the Bulgarian secret police operates as an adjunct of the KGB. Theories linking the KGB to a conspiracy began spreading after a Bulgarian airline employee was arrested in Rome on suspicion of complicity with Mehmet Ali Agea, the Turk-ish citizen convicted of shooting the pope. The Italians are also seeking other Bulgarians, including twn diplomats who returned home

garian Embassy's staff so that he may issue arrest warrants for them on related charges. Both have been The sources, interviewed in Isra-

plot's disclosure.

gence agencies is more striking in Israel, which has waged a consistent campaign to convince the world that Palestinian terrorism is a creature of Soviet policy and the source of other terrorist acts in Western nations, and thus would have been happy to have been able to implicate Palestinians or Bulgarians in the shooting of the The Israeli intelligence officials

said Israel had captured enough men, materiel and documentation during the war in Lebanon to sustain Israel's charges against the Soviet Union and its satellites. They said, however, that they had seized 28 Turks, but no West European or Japanese terrorists, in their occupation of Palestinian camps and

They said they had shared documentary evidence of Turkish, West German, Italian and Irish terrorists who had been trained in Lebanese Palestinian camps with the governments concerned and would not be surprised if recent arrests of suspects, particularly in Italy and West Germany, had resulted from such intelligence.

Confirming a report from a high-ranking West German Interi-or Ministry official, an Israeli inlligence source said a number of Palestinian activists who had fled from Beirut during the Israeli siege had been given shelter in Bulgaria. He reported that three officers of the Popular Front for the Liber-ation of Palestine, a fertist hardline group, were now staying at the Vitosha Hotel in Solia.

Reports originating in Italy, beheved to derive from continuing "confessions" by Mr. Agea, had described the Vitosha as a meeting place for terrorists, gunrunners and narcotics smugglers.

The source said Israeli intellisice had traced no movement of PLO activists to other communist from Beirut. But he said the granting of asylum to Palestinian militants marked the second time Is-

(Continued on Page 2, Col.4)

Social Democrats Sweep Hamburg In Setback for Kohl Government

By James M. Markham New York Times Service

BONN - In the first test of opinion since the formation of West Germany's conservative government 11 weeks ago, the opposition Social Democrats won a stunning majority victory Sunday in elections to the state legislature in

Hamburg.
The Social Democrats' sweep, which had not been expected, was a big boost for the party as it heads into a national election campaign against Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democrats. The triumph ended a situation in Ham-burg in which the radical Greens party had held the balance be-

tween the two major parties. Helped hy former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who campaigned actively in his bome town, the Social Democrats won 64 seats in the 120-member Hamburg senate while the Christian Democrats tumbled from being the biggest party to 48 seats, according to the election authorities. The Greens lost nne seat, drop-

ping to eight. The Free Democrats, junior members of Mr. Kohl's gov-

Shultz's European Tour: An Apparent Victory for Quiet Diplomacy

erning coalition, were again blocked from the legislature, further darkening their prospects for survival as West Germany's third party in the general elections expected in March

Both Mr. Schmidt and the incumbent Social Democrat lord mayor, Klaus von Dohnanyi, attempted to turn the Hamburg vote into a referendum on Mr. Kohl's coalition. They accused the coali-tion of siding with the rich against the poor through cuts in welfare benefits and student loans and legislation that makes it easier for landlords to raise rents.

Mr. Schmidt declared Sunday that the vote was "a considerable nationwide signal" to the Kohl government, which on Friday in-tentionally lost a confidence motion to open the way to national elections. The former chancellor said citizens had expressed their "outrage" over Kohl policies that demanded sacrifices by the poor while the affluent go untouched."

In elections in June, while Mr. Schmidt was chancellor, the Christian Democrats edged out the Social Democrats by one seat, but

both parties were short of a major-

Amid growing national concern that Hamburg's paralyzed legislature could become a model for Bonn, the senate was dissolved in October for new elections. There was little expectation that one party could win a majority. But, in a turnout of almost 80

percent of the city-state's 1.2 mil-lion voters, the Social Democrats increased from their 42.7 percent share of the popular vote in June to 51.3 percent, according to final official figures. The Christian Democrats fell from 43.2 percent to 38.6 percent, and the Greens fell from 7.7 percent to 6.8 percent. The Free Democrats, who have

become badly divided and demoralized since they began supporting Mr. Kohl in September, received only 2.6 percent of the Hamburg vote, as against 4.9 percent in June. A party needs at least five percent to secure parliamentary representation. Hamburg has been a Social

Democratic bastion since the end of World War II, and the party appeared Sunday to have recouped



Helmut Schmidt

a large number of middle-class and working class voters whn had previously drifted to the Christian Democrats. It also improved its share of young voters by nine percent, according to one analysis.

Mr. Kohl's party still halds a large edge over the Social Democrats in nationwide opininn polls. But the Hamhurg vote underlined the dangers for the governing coalition in pursuing economic policies that demand austerity.

INSIDE

IMF loan terms seem to mark the end of Brazil's drive for major economic develop-

Following new revelations of Argentina's role in covert operations in Central America. military leaders reportedly have assured protesting Argentine government officials in Buenos Aires that military personnel have been withdrawn from the area. Page 5.

■ North Korea has become the leading supplier of arms to Iran in an arrangement that has helped Iran finance its continuing war with Iraq, ac-cording to a high-ranking U.S. defense official. Page 2.

A U.S. plan to move its European military headquarters from West Germany to Britain in the event of war has touched off a controversy in West Germany over America's determination and ability to defend Europe. Page 3. By Michael Gerler Washington Post Service

LONDON - George P. Shultz has apparently produced a victory for quiet diplomacy in his first voyage through Western Europe as secretary of

What remains to be seen after he returned to Washington on Saturday, the last of 13 days of travels to seven allied capitals, was the durability

of gains that Mr. Shultz seems to have achieved.

Those gains were in restoring a measure of trust to the U.S. leadership polishing the Reagan administration's badly tarmished image in Europe, achieving somewhat better unity within the Atlantic Alliance and, perhaps most important, defusing sharp disputes literally over bread, butter and ideology that had threatened to divide the

Mr. Shultz, a former corporate executive, business school dean and Treasury secretary under President Richard M. Nixon, showed that he was able to apply his penchant for quiet problem-sorving to foreign policy in visits to West Germa-ny, Belgium, the Netherlands, Italy, France,

Spain and Britain. Just one month ago, U.S. relations with France were severely strained. The French expressed deep resentment over the White House's implicanon that France had made concessions in its attitude toward trade with Moscow to induce the

United States to lift sanctions on suppliers to the Soviet natural gas pipeline project.
Yet last week, Mr. Shultz and France's external relations minister, Claude Cheysson, sat together, formally attired, sipping brandies, calling each

NEWS ANALYSIS

other by their first names and explaining to reporters how they had agreed on new studies on

Just one month ago, the prospect of an agricul-tural trade war loomed between an increasingly angry United States and most of Western Europe's heavily subsidized producers.
Yet 12 days ago in Brussels, Agriculture Secretary John R. Block said that there would be a sort.

of truce while a group was established to study of truce while a group was established to study
the problem more thoroughly.

Sitting next to Mr. Block was Mr. Shultz, a
pleasant man who does not ruffle easily and who,
in private sessions with quarreling U.S. and Euro-

pean officials, had cooled the rhetoric and set up the study group. But the real test will come this spring, when the results of the study are known. Only then will there be a clearer picture about whether there is a real willingness to compromise or whether disputes have merely been postponed. In London, Mr. Shultz also met with U.S. am-

bassadors from throughout Europe. Several said privately that they were not as optimistic as Mr. Shultz about the durability of some of the accords. If there was any private criticism of the seeming unwillingness to disclose whatever com-plaints he had heard during his travels.

In his five months as secretary, as in much of his career, Mr. Shultz has been known as a highly intelligent and effective conciliator, a manage ment expert and economist who believes in talk-ing things over. But if the study groups fail to produce compromise, Shultz the conciliator may become Shultz the arm-twister.

Such a situation could develop with the new Socialist government of Prime Minister Felipe González nf Spain.

Mr. Shultz, 62, and Mr. González, 40, got along very well at a meeting in Madrid, observers for both sides said. The visit was deemed important because Mr. González promised during his election campaign to review and submit to public vote the decision by his predecessors to join

The United States wants Spain to stay in the alliance, and the Spanish government — certainly its military — is probably inclined to remain. Public opinion, however, seems to be against

Mr. Shultz went to Spain to put Mr. González Pym of Britain said Saturday.

at ease. But some Spanish observers say it may be a year nr two before Mr. González is strong ennugh polinically to try to persuade Spain to stay in NATO, if that is what he favors. And some allied officials say that NATO will not to-letate that wait, forcing Mr. Shultz to exert pressure sooner rather than later.

The picture of Mr. Shultz as a pragmatist and executor of President Ronald Reagan's foreign policy seems accurate. During his trip, Mr. Shuitz revealed very little about himself or his ideas. He prefers little or no public discussion of issues hy officials until government decisions are made

His performance is in sharp contrast in that of his predecessor, Alexander M. Haig Jr. A U.S. diplomat said: "It's nice to have someone calm

President François Mitterrand of France is said to have tald colleagues that his meeting with Mr. Shultz was the best he has had in many years with a top U.S. official, according to French offi-

Mr. Shultz's favorable reputation abroad can also be explained by his style and presence. While he seems so low-key to reporters that it is frequently not clear how be feels about something, authority seems to flow naturally to him.

"In six months, Mr. Shultz has made a major mark upon the world," Foreign Secretary Francis

In a remark echoed in all the eapitals visited by Mr. Shultz, Mr. Pym added: "And he has certainly put his stamp on United States fareign policy."

If Mr. Shultz is putting his own stamp on foreign policy, it may well be in stressing the link between international economics and diplomacy. He discusses economics eagerly and often with all foreign leaders.

Like many Europeans, Mr. Shultz tends to measure security questions with economic data rather than exclusively in terms of military pow-

In simple terms, his aides say, he believes that if the West improves its economies it will first help itself, improving cohesion within the alli-ance, making defense more affordable and reducing pressure to sell to Moscow, at reduced prices, goods that could strengthen the Soviet Union.

ft will also, he believes, eventually rejuvenate Third World markets, removing instability that the Russians can exploit.

Mr. Shultz seems comfortable echoing Mr. Reagan's basic instincts about the Soviet threat. But he does not believe that economic pressure will humble Moscow, his associates say, and he tried to reach out cautiously throughout his trip with a message that the United States was prepared in respond positively to initiatives to improve relations.

Cairo Trying to Cope With Flood of Disasters

Broken Sewer Main, Water Shortage Push City to Environmental Precipice

By David B. Ottaway

Washington Post Service CAIRO — A spate of local disas-ters this month has brought home to Egyptian authorities and 12 million Cairenes alike just how fine a line this ancient Nile Valley city, engulfed in bumanity, is walking on the precipice of environmental

In early December, a major sewer main - rusted, overworked and unattended - burst in the middleclass district of Giza, home to the pyramids, many fancy nightchubs and tourist hotels and about three million Egyptians.

Lakes of sewer water sprang up overnight in some low-lying sec-tions of Giza and the neighboring Dokki and Mohandessin districts. In other sections, residential areas were reminiscent of Venice, with crisscrossing canals running be-tween rows of buildings.

With no place to go in the over-crowded city, few Cairenes have abandoned their bomes and instead cope as best they can with the filthy water and the stench.

Sewer water also began bub-bling up in central Cairo, on the east bank of the Nile, apparently because of a backup-in the whole

The troubles did not stop there. The city authorities, to stem the sea of sewer water, cut back on the water supply to reduce the pressure. As a result, hundreds of thousands of people found themselves

with little or no drinking water. The water shortage, in turn, prowhich a crisis for bakeries, which could not turn out their usual mountains of the disk-shaped bread known as anish baladi. which, together with fava beans, is the mainstay of the poorer classes. It is also considered a key to the political stability of any regime in Cairo,

The government, fully aware of the importance of bread to its survival, went on full alert. President Hosni Mubarak made it known that a hasty repair of the sewer main was a top priority and ordered progress reports every four

LISBON

local elections.

After Loss in Portugal

- Prime Minister

Francisco Pinto Balsemão an-

nounced his resignation Sunday, n week after his Social Democrace

Party suffered significant losses in

The president General Antonio Ramalho Eanes, can dissolve Par-

liament and call elections or ask

the governing rightist coalition, the

Democratic Alliance, to form a

new government. He will decide

whether to call the elections after

Mr. Balsemão formally presents

In a statement announcing his

resignation, Mr. Balsemão said

there was no reason to bold elec-

oons before Parliament's mandate

expired in 1984. But the Socialist

and Communist opposition urged

General Eanes to dissolve Parlia-

Explaining his resignation, Mr. Balsemão said he had decided to

devote himself entirely to the So-

ciai Democratic Party, which em-

erged as the biggest loser in local elections Dec. 12. He also accused

other members of the Democratie

Alliance coalition, including his

own Social Democrats, of betray-

Mr. Balsemão gave no indica-tion of who would succeed him if

the elections, the next government

comfortable parliamentary majori-

succeed Mr. Balsemão are former

Prime Minister Carlos Mota Pinto,

who held office for six months in

1979, Finance Minister João Sal-

gueiro and João Mota Amaral, head of the Azores regional gov-

tion statement during a meeting of

the Social Democrats' national

of dictatorship.

He said be had achieved the main goals he had set despite ob-

stacles put up by his opponents in

the rightist coalition, the leftist op-

position and other "organs of sov-

ereignty." This appeared to be an allusion to General Eanes, who has often sided with the left.

Mr. Balsemão listed his greatest

achievement as the conclusion of

last summer's constitutional revi-

sion, which strengthened civilian

control of government by abolish-

IMMEDIATE OPENING

CHEMISTRY

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LONDON

C.V. and letter of application to:

R. Veecher, Headmaster,

A.-C.5.

Portsmouth Road, Cobham,

Surrey KT11 1 BL, England.

The three leading candidates to

no elections were called.

his resignation Monday.

The first reports said repairs would be finished in a few days. But each day has brought a readjustment in estimates of when the water and sewcrage systems will be flowing normally again.

As if a sea of sewer water on the loose were not enough, a week after the main broke Dec. 3, a sixstory building in the Bassatine district collapsed, killing 47 residents. Old bomes and buildings crumble away regularly in Cairo, but seldom is the death toll so high.

The next day, a fire broke out in the Carlton Hotel in the seaside resort of Alexandria, killing 10 per-sons and injuring 14. Such fires are a rarity in Egypt.

Many Cairenes have reacted to

the discomforts of life in Cairo with the phase that has become a national reflex toward the daily "ma a'lesh," or "never

But outsider soothsayers who for years have been predicting "apocalypse now" for Cairo saw in

for a city of less than one million, and the waterworks date from

The infrastructures of the big cities are "virtually disintegrat-ing," said the English-language Egyptian Gazette. "Water net-works and sewage systems are in dire need of renovation. What is even more deplorable is that au-thorities have been aware of such

dangers for more than 20 years." U.S. specialists working with the Agency for International Development say the Egyptians have started overhauling the Cairo sewerage network, with help from the United States and Britain.

Work on new pipes was nearly completed when the big main burst. Water and sewerage authorities were caught in n race against time in replacing steel pipes having a 10-year life span that were laid 14 years ago, AID specialists said.

"The break just beat them to the finish," said one. "Actually they are doing very well."



Two Bulgarians implicated in the shooting of Pope John Paul Il appearing at a news conference in Sofia. Italian authorities have issued an arrest warrant for Vassiliev Guelio Kolev, right, who was secretary to the military attaché at the Bulgarian Embassy in Rome, and attempted to revoke the diplomatic immunity of Teodoro Ayvazov, left, who was a cashier at the embassy. Both have been recalled home. Seated between the two at the session Friday was Mrs. Rosica Antonova, whose husband, Sergei Ivanov Antonov, an official of the Bulgarian airline, is being held in Rome on charges of complicity in the shooting.

apocacypse now for Caro saw in the huge sewage spill and water shortage the long overdue fulfillment of their prophecy. After all, they noted, the Cairo sewerage system was built in 1914 U.S. Aide Notes Close Andropov-Bulgaria Ties

By Murrey Marder

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Richard
Pipes, President Ronald Reagan's departing chief adviser on the So-viet Union, says that if Bulgarian operatives were behind the attempt to assassinate Pope John Paul II last year, the chain of responsibility runs all the way to Yuri V. An-

dropov, the new Soviet leader.
"There is a big "if" in the linkage, however, Mr. Pipes emphasized after he made the assessment of Mr. Andropov's possible complicity in a television interview Friday with the Cable News Network. Mr. Pipes told the network that

any Bulgarian conspiracy to kill the pontiff would "certainly" have involved the KGB, the Soviet se-cret police. Therefore, he added in a reference to Mr. Andropov, "it could not have occurred without his authorization." Mr. Andropov was head of the KGB until last spring, when be joined the Central Committee of the Communist Party. Last month he succeeded the late president, Leonid I. Brezhnev, Prime Minister Resigns

as the party chairman. Mr. Pipes stressed Saturday, after the interview was aired, that the Bulgarian connection has not been solidly made — and it is only inferential." On television, he had said that "to me the evidence is very strong.

Furthermore, Mr. Pipes said Saturday, he was not basing his as-sessment on official intelligence reports. His information, he said, came from press accounts of the investigation into the attack on the pope in St. Peter's Square on May 13, 1981, and "a gut feeling of bow these people operate.

Mr. Pipes said that, until the investigation was completed, "it would be very risky for the presi-dent to come out and say anything placed back in the fuel tank. The charging the Bulgarians, let alone the Russians, with complicity." Mr. Reagan, in a national radio

interview Saturday, said of the in-

Mr. Pipes was the first prominent official in the West to speculate publicly about Mr. Andro-pov's possible involvement.

He gave the television interview on his last day as director of East European and Soviet affairs for the National Security Council staff. He is returning to his post as professor of Russian history at Harvard University, but is expected to continue as a consultant to the National Security Council.

Asked in an interview bow be would assess his impact on U.S.-Soviet policy during 22 months at the White House, Mr. Pipes said, To the extent that it is possible for one staff member to have that,

I think I've had some influence, largely because of the way the president thinks, and my thinking happens to agree with his think-

Referring to his and the president's advocacy of firmness in dealing with the Soviet Union, he added, "The problem is that, throughout the professional civil service, there are people who don't share this view. They'll conform, if they have to, but deep in their hearts they don't believe in it."

Mr. Pipes, 59, has often disput-ed official views on the Soviet Un-ion. In 1976, he beaded a challenge inside the federal bureaucracy on intelligence estimates of Soviet military strength. His assessment was that the Soviet threat was greater than believed.

Under Mr. Reagan, Mr. Pipes was not a power in bureaucrace maneuvering but he supplied aca-demic reinforcement for Mr. Resean's attitude toward the Soviet Union. A colleague said, "He gave intellectual credence to the visceral predilections of the California crowd."

In the month since Mr. Andro-pov has been in power, "I don't see anything dramatic bappening there at all," Mr. Pipes said. But, he added, a new Soviet leader "has to engage in the most vicious kind of bureaucratic inlighting."

Bulgarian Role in Attack Doubted

(Continued from Page 1) raeli intelligence had noted special Bulgarian consideration for such

He said that in June 1980, two Palestinians of the Abu Nidal organization, an anti-PLO terrorist group said to be operating on behalf of Iraqi intelligence mainly against Jewish targets in Western Europe, left Baghdad in n Mercedes 200 car bearing Kuwait license plates. Half of the fuel tank, he said, was taken up by a compartment that contained 30 Soviet-made Makarov and Tokarev pistols, four Polish-made Wz-63 machine pistols and 400 rounds of 9mm ammunition.

The car crossed Turkey without being searched at the borders, but Bulgarian inspectors discovered the cache. The men were jailed. but 35 days later they were said to car crossed Yugoslavia and Italy unscathed, the source said, but the trail petered out when, in late July, in Rome, an Italian and a man of

a communist country and Palestinian terrorism an official placed on his desk a Wz-63 machine pistol that he said was the weapon with which the Israeli ambassador in Britain, Shlomo Argov, was criti-

cally wounded last June. He said the gun had traveled from Warsaw to Baghdad and then to London in the Iraqi diplomatic pouch. In London it was handed to the assailants, he said. The attempted assassination was invoked by Israel to justify the invasion of Israeli intelligence sources said

they had evidence that two West German women who participated in a Sept. 15, 1981, attack near Heidelberg with guns and antitank grenades against the commander of the U.S. Army in Englands I. rope, General Frederick J. Kroesen, had been trained in n Palestinian camp in Tyre, Lebathat the grenades had been struggled to West Germany in the Syrian diplomatic pouch. Other sources said the attack on

the general, who escaped injury, had been part of a conspiracy to strike at U.S. targets throughout Europe that had been decided on at a meeting in Lausanne, Switzerland, the preceding July by Euro-pean and Palestinian terrorist groups. The sources said the groups included the Red Brigades of Italy, the Red Army Faction West Germany, the Basque ETA, the Irish Republican Army and the Popular Front for the Liberation

of Palestine. The attack in West Germany was followed by an effort to kidnap a general in Italy and by the abduction of Brigadier General James L. Dozier the next day, Dec. 17, 1981. In Paris, an attempt on the life of the U.S. charge d'affaires, Christian A. Chapman, failed, but on Jan. 18 a military attaché, Lieutenant Colonel Charles

R. Ray, was gunned down.
The Israeli sources said evidence of specific acts by communist. countries in support of specific terrorist operations was rare. What is depicted as firmly established is a beavy flow of communist arms to Palestinian bases and military training of Palestinians in communist countries. An official said Bulgana played a leading role in both. An Israeli source said that from 1979 until the Lebanon invasion of

Varna, Bulgaria, handled 80 per-cent of a flow of arms for the Palestinian forces in Lebanon, The shipments went to the Lebanese ports of Tyre and Sidon and the Syrian port of Latakia, from where t was sent south overland. All the European communist countries contributed to the flow, and East Germany and Czechoslovakia also shipped directly by air, usually through Damascus, the source

Israeli intelligence sources said they had identified training centers for Palestinians in the Soviet Union and all its European allies except Poland, as well as in Yugosla-via. The principal centers in Bul-garia were identified as Adropola, about 12 miles (19 kilometers) north of Varna, and the Bulgarian Army camps of Salvan and Smo-

The main Czechoslovak camp Hapsburg spa Karlovy Vary. In East Germany, Palestinians are said to be training near Chemnitz, also known as Karl-Marx-Stadt. In the Soviet Union, Simferopol in the Crimea was said to be the camp for ground troops, while pilots are being trained near Mos-

At the Karlovy Vary installation, the training was said to be conducted by KGB officers, while Soviet military intelligence is be-lieved to be running another camp at Doupov. The Bulgarians and East Germans are believed to be conducting their own training, and Bulgarian experts were reported also to have been active in camps

In the absence of evidence, West European and Israeli analysts and intelligence officials speculate about the source and aim of the charges of what is being called "the Bulgarian connection" to the pope's shooting. Much of the skep-tical speculation centers on "disinformation," or the circulation of false information with the intent of

embarrassing an opponent.

In these theories, the target is Yuri V. Andropov, the new Soviet leader and longtime KGB chief, whose position might be weakened were his organization found to be involved in the attempted slaying of the pope. The possible source of the disinformation in these hy-potheses could be either internal rivals or external foes of Mr. An-

In Gulf War, U.S. Says By Richard Hallocan New York Times Service WASHINGTON - North Ko-

Taking Oil for Arms,

N. Korea Helps Iran

rea has become the leading supplier of arms to Iran in an arrangement that has helped from finance its continuing war with Iraq, according to a high-ranking U.S. of-

The official, Francis J. West, assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs, said that from has been paying North Korea partly in cash and partly in

Military analysts, who provided details at Mr. West's request, said that North Korea had provided about 40 percent of the approxi-mately \$2 billion worth of weapons ammunition and equipment fran acquired abroad this year.

To pay for the arms, oil industry analysts said, fran has increased its oil production beyond the limits set by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. They said that it had also cut prices be-low those of OPEC and established the guns-for-oil bartering arrangement with North Korea. The industry analysts said that Iran's reported policy was likely to be a topic of discussion at the OPEC meeting Sunday in Vienna.

North Korea obtains arms primarily from the Soviet Union, and specialists on the Gulf region said the North Korean arms shipments appeared to be part of an intensive Soviet effort to gain influence in

How successful that effort has been is unclear. Intelligence offieials said earlier that arms obtained by Iran from North Korea. Libya, Syria, Israel, the Soviet Un-ion and several West European countries had enabled Iran to continue the war with fraq, which is supported by Saudi Arabia and other Arab nations.

The officials said that the arms sales might permit Iran to prevail and thus to spread its Islamic revo-lution as Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the Iranian leader, seeks to overthrow President Suddam Hussein in fraq.

In an interview, Mr. West described the Iran-Iraq war as a standoff, with each side trying to wear down the other.

In surpassing other suppliers of arms to Iran, North Korea, according to the military analysts, has shipped 150 Soviet-made T-62 tanks, 400 guns, 1,000 mortars, 600 anti-aircraft machine guns, 12,000 smaller weapons and ammunition obtained from the Soviet Union or China or produced in North Korea. Most of the shipments have been by sea, aithough Iranian 747 aircraft have flown parts from Pyongoing through Beijing to Tehran, the intelligence officials

North Korea bus also dispatched 300 military instructors Iran, military analysts said. Many North Korean officers have been trained by the Soviet Union.
The Russians are using their

and International Studies at and may have reached a plateau.

Georgetown University in Washington. "That is one way the Soviets can help Iran, which the Soviets can help Iran, which the

ets want to do very much."
Mr. Cottrell said that "the Rus sings don't know any better than anybody else who to get hold of in Iran," with its murky politics un-der Ayntollah Khomeini. "What they are doing is getting ready for the post-Khomeini period, he

The military analysts declined to disclose their methods of obtaining information on North Korean arms shipments. But satellite and acrial photography is capable of getting close-up pictures of ship leadings or unloadings. Ships from North Korea to Iran must pass by U.S. warships and under aircraft from carriers strung out through the East and South China seas and through the Indian Ocean.

fran appears to have paid for the weapons from a \$4.2-billion special military budget added to its regular military appropriation for this year. Those funds also covered war damage repair, imports of re-fined oil products, and refugee re-lief, according to Shaul Bakhash of the Brookings Institution, a re-search organization in Washing-

In turn, the funds have come from a resurgence of Iranian oil production. Mr. Bakhash wrote recently that oil in Iran "accounts for over 80 percent of all government revenues and now constitutes over 90 percent of foreign ex-

change earnings."

Before the revolution that brought Avatolish Khomeini to power in 1979, Iran produced 5.5 million barrels of oil a day. That dropped to a low of 600,000 barrels a day in October 1980, then rose slowly to average 1.4 million barrels a day in 1981.

After the conflict with Iraq

started, however, Iran began pumping oil to pay for the war. Since May, production has been 2.5 million barrels a day, with indications that the Iranians are seeking an OPEC quota of three million barrels a day, Its quota now is 1.2 million.

Moreover, the agreed OPEC price for that oil is \$34 a barrel. and Iran has been selling it for less that \$30. Iran and Libya - which has also been cutting prices to buy arms for separate reasons - "are the cheaters of OPEC," Mr. Cottrell said.

The Tehran radio announced recently that Iran and North Korea had agreed to a contract under which four million lons of franian crude oil, or about 25.4 million barrels, would be shipped to North Korea over the next four years. North Korea has no oil resources of its own...

For North Korea; the arms sales have evidently been a windfall. In the late 1970s, North Korea ran so short of foreign exchange that it had to renege on several import contracts. Moreover, its arms industry may suffer from overcapacity, since North Korea has recently proxies on this case, said Alvin J. spent 20 percent of its gross na-Cottrell of the Center for Strategic usual product on its armed forces

WORLD BRIEFS

Moscow Rejects Reagan Missile Plan

MOSCOW (AP) — The Soviet Union has virtually ruled out further discussion of the "zero option" for reducing medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, saying the U.S. proposal is blocking progress at arms limitation talks in Geneva.

"He who continues clinging tenaciously to the American 'zero' does not wish an agreement at Geneva. He wishes a deployment of new American missiles in Europe — and nothing more," said a commentary distributed Saturday by Tass, quoting an article in Pravda, the Communist Party newpaper.

President Ronald Reagan has offered to scrap plans to station 572 U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe statum late next year if the Soviet Union dismantles more than 300 SS-20 missiles, each with a triple nuclear warhead, simed at targets in North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries. The arms talks, now recessed, are to resume Jan.

Sadat's Brother Brought to Trial

CAIRO (WP) — Esmat Sadat, a brother of the late President Anwar Sadat, went on trial Saturday before a special court of ethics on 24 charges of corruption, tax evasion, fraud, black-market dealings and influence peddling. Indicted on similar charges are one of his wives, six of his sons, one daughter and two in-laws.

The prosecution has asked that five members of the family be sen-

tenced to a year in prison and that the property of all 11 charged — estimated at more than \$200 million — be confiscated. The four-man defense team pleaded for more time to prepare its case, and Chief Justice Rifat Khafagi agreed to postpone the next session until Jan. 9.

The trial is widely regarded as a test of President Hosni Mubarak's

determination to clamp down on the widespread corruption that accompanied the "open door" policy of encouraging free enterprise, initiated by Anwar Sadat in 1974. Esmat Sadat, 58, was a bus driver earning less than \$100 a month before the policy went into effect.

China Plans to Double Oil Output

BEIJING (Reuters) -- China announced plans Sunday to double its oil production by the year 2000, and disclosed economic targets that include 25-percent increase in imports. Crude oil output in China has leveled off at about two million barrels

per day, and the 1983 target announced on Sunday was the same. But China hopes to tap big offshore reserves with the aid of U.S., West European and Japanese firms by the end of the decade, and the Xinhun news agency quoted Xia Guozhi, deputy minister of goology and minerals, as saying that the government aimed to find sufficient reserves to double oil output by the end of the century.

Listing economic targets for 1983, the news agency said that China wanted to expand its foreign trade next year by 14.4 percent to 68.4 billion yuan (\$35.2 billion) over the estimated figure for this year of 59.8 billion yuan. Exports were set to increase by 4.8 percent to 32.8 billion yuan, and imports by 25.3 percent to 35.7 billion yuan, Xinhua said.

For the Record

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach of Vietnam has ruled out a withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia until the elimination of what he called a Chinese threat to Indochina. Mr. Thach, who ended an official visit to India and went to Moscow on Sunday, made the statement at n news conference Saturday.

DETROIT (UPI) — Swiss officials have denied immigration rights to

Valerian Trifa, a Romanian Orthodox archbishop who was ordered deported from the United States because of charges that he committed crimes during World War II. according to Justice Department officials. PRETORIA (UPI) - Foreign Minister Roelof F. Botha and officials

from Mozambique met Friday at Komatiepoort in the first known official contact between South Africa and its Marxist eastern neighbor for several years. South African officials declined to give details on the talks.

vestigation, "f don't think I should Arabic appearance carried off the express a belief on this. I'm just arms and ammunition in large going to wait and see what the in-Asserting another link between vestigation brings.

ing a powerful military oversight Mr. Balsemão said he had decid-

Francisco Pinto Balsemão

ed long ago to step down in order to dedicate himself to the party. But the electoral setback appeared to have precipitated his resigna-tion. The election was Mr. Balsemão's first electoral test, and be had said he would regard it as a popular verdict on his leadership.

Meanwhile, in northern Portugal, rioting erupted Sunday when the anthorities tried to repeat local If General Eanes does not call elections that were postponed a will be formed by the Democratic Alliance. The coalioon, dominated week ago after protesters stormed polling stations in the small town Vizela. They were demanding by the Social Democrats, includes the Christian Democrats and the their own local council. tiny Monarchist Party. ft has a

On Sunday, hundreds of residents, summoned by church bells and fire alarms, damaged polling booths and tore up voting slips af-ter defying not police with shouts of "This is not Poland." The police charged the demonstrators but lat-

More Power Mr. Balsemão made his resigna-For Military leadership. He said he had told General Eanes of his decision to resign, thus bringing down Portugal's 14th government since the revolution in 1974 ended 40 years

(Continued from Page 1) missed, but now there is an "expla natory procedure" first. A worker in a militarized factory can now appeal the refusal of his manager to let him resign.

But, in sum, the measures institutionalized martial law measures. Prohibitions against distributing or owning illegal pamphlets, films, tapes or publications were put into the criminal law, and any attempt to cause "disorder" was also made

Military courts for major "economic" or "social" crimes were kept, as was effective militarization of key mines, transport facilities and factories.

Poland Denies Jamming

The Associated Press reported from London that the Polisb authorities have denied jamming British Broadcasting Corporation radio broadcasts to Poland during the temporary detention Thursday of Lech Walesa, the Solidarity

A BBC spokesman said Friday that the Poles, in an apology to the BBC, attributed the interference to "generator malfunction" and said they had taken all necessary steps to rectify the situation.



the conference," Mr. Oteiba said.
Participants said the ministers of all 13 member countries would try to reach a framework for an agreement whose details could be completed at formal sessions Sun-

sult of Iran's demand that its present level of production of almost three million barrels a day be recognized as an official quota, as op-posed to its current quota of 1.2 million barrels. To offset that increase, Iran is pressing demands that Saudi Arabia reduce its quota from 7.5 million barrels a day: Saudi Arabia actually produces less than that, to try to support

which is our share, then definitely we will become one of the political

In a thirtly veiled allusion to Saudi Arabia, Mr. Gharazi said the higher quota would enable Iran to "relieve" other OPEC members "from other powers, which have

been working against them." Mr. Gharazi contended that Saudi Arabia's current oil production was seven million barrels a day, while Saudi Arabia says it is six million.

The Iranian minister and other Iranian officials argue that four criteria should determine specific international quotas: population,

India Bus Plunge Kills 15

United Press International through the Himalayan mountains near Simla, 150 miles (240 kilometers) north of New Delhi, swerved on a sharp curve and plunged into a valley killing 15 passengers, officials said Saturday.

oil reserves, historic oil-production levels and social and economic

There were indications that Saudi Arabia was becoming increas-ingly isolated at the conference as several representatives threw their support behind the Iranian posi-Sheikh Yamani, the Saudi minis-

ter, has sought to maintain Sandi authority in the past by threaten-ing oil-price reductions that could start a destructive price war. On Saturday, however, he reversed a warning issued only Friday and joined his OPEC colleagues in rul-ing out a change in the basic price of \$34 set by OPEC for a 42-gallon barrel of crude oil

Sheikh Yamani said a drop in the basic price was "absolutely out of the question." He added, "We are discussing bow to protect prices, not discussing price cuts."

day and Monday.

Mr. Oteiba said the ministers wanted production ceilings to be allocated on the basis of projected demand for 1983. "In other words, if demand on OPEC oil is 18 million barrels per day, we are going to use 18 million barrels as a base for new ceilings," he said.

The dispute is essentially a re-

OPEC prices. Iran's minister of petroleum, Mohammed Gharazi, has left little doubt about his country's goal. Talking to reporters late Friday night, he said, "We believe that if we receive the three million quota.

powers in OPEC."

NEW DELHI - A bus traveling

last June, the Black Sea port of Israel Drops a Demand on Lebanon Talks

(Continued from Page 1) achievements from the war in Leband for weeks the Israeli demand

created an impasse. Then last week, in an apparent effort to lay the groundwork for abandoning the position, Defense Minister Ariel Sharon flew to Beirut, announced to fsraeli reporters that be had conducted direct talks with unnamed Lebanese figures and outlined a document said to contain a framework for

Mr. Sharon's assertions were greeted with some skepticism in diplomatic circles and the Israeli press. A Lebanese government spokesman denied that Mr. Sharon had met any Lebanese official. The Jerusalem Post reported

that the defense minister "was al-

most totally taken up with military

matters during his trip to Lebanon and could not have had more than a fleeting contact with Lebanese political figures, if at all." in addition, the details of the framework agreement given by Mr. Sharon came in response to hostile questioning from a reporter for the Hebrew-language newspa-

per Ma'ariv, who asserted that there bad been no political

Mr. Sharon replied defensively, saying: "We are very close to opening direct negotiations between the governments of Israel and Lebanon for the achievement of a political-defense settlement,

4 Gulf States Join To Purchase Rice

BAHRAIN - Four Gulf states have concluded their first joint foreign trade deal by agreeing to buy 150,000 metric tons of Basmail rice, worth about \$90 million from Pakistan, officials said Sunday.

Saudi Arabia will take almost half the rice, Kuwait and Oman about 30,000 metric tons each and Bahrain 15,000 tons, the officials

The four countries, along with Qatar and the United Arab Emirates, are members of the Gulf Cooperation Council, formed last year after upheavals in Afghani-

which will ensure, in its first phase, the normalization of relations between the two countries, like open borders, free trade, tourism, etc.

"These phenomena already exist now to a great extent, without agreements. This first stage will ensure security, in the broad sense of the term, in all of Lebanon. There will be agreement between Israel and Lebanon to end the state of

On Sunday, however, other Israeli officials were speaking of the framework agreement as something real, although tentative. Because of Lebanon's factional strife, a cabinet official declared, "we shall have to wait and see."

The document he said, outlined three subject areas for negotiation; security, withdrawal and normal-As events progressed on the diplomatic front, an Arab high school student was shot and killed by Is-

raeli border police Saturday after n reported stone-throwing incident in Nablus. The military command in Tel

Aviv said it could not identify the victim. Palestinian sources said he was Sameer Ghazal Eltaflaq, 19.

هكذا من الدُّعيل

Helps J. U.S. Ranchers Seek ar, U.S. Russian Arms Cuts

Lobby in Moscow in Private Effort

By John F. Burns

MOSCOW -- Five ranchers in MOSCOW — Five ranchers in plaid shirts, silver-buckled beins and down vests arrived here 10 days ago from the American West to campaign for a freeze on nuclear weapons. They have made for a colorful contrast with the officials of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace who have been their counterparts in discussions.

Touring the Kremlin and other Moscow sites, the Americans — two women and three men who call themselves Ranchers for Peace — have arrivacted more than the usual attention from Russians who have never been closer to a cowboy than the Mariboro man, the motif of one of the Soviet Union's most sought-after T-shirts.

- One of the women, Linda Kirkbride, a transplanted Texan who, with her husband, Alan, who, with her husband, Avan, 102, runs a fourth-generation caute ranch in Laramie County, was the founders of Wyoamong the founders of Wyo-ming Against the MX. The Kirkbride ranch is only a short distance from the area near Cheyemie chosen by President Ronald Reagan as the site for the "dense-pack" missile deployment that was voted down

by the House of Representatives.

The ranchers' Soviet hosts have handled the visit gingerly.

A television crew conducted a lengthy interview at their hotel,

but there has been barely a mention of them in the press.

In the principal discussion between the ranchers and the Soviet committee, Soviet participants said there was a need for arms reductions and the visitors made more specific proposals for cutbacks in weapons.

The Soviet peace committee has functioned for more than 30 years as an agency of the Krem-lin, pushing Soviet disarmament proposals and channeling funds to groups in Western Europe and elsewhere that oppose Western military programs.

Last summer, the committee was host to 300 Scandinavian women who came for an ela-

borately staged peace march. But the women, most of them harsh critics of the Reagan ad-ministration, left charging that they had been denied effective access to ordinary Russians and had been used as a vehicle for promoting Soviet goals.

The ranchers' trip, which is to end this week, is being paid for from an \$11,000 fund raised by three Wyoming men who jogged



American ranchers on a trip to the Soviet Union as part of an arms-freeze campaign were interviewed in Moscow by a Soviet TV correspondent, far left. The ranchers, from left, are John McNamer, Marvin Kammerer of Meade County, South Dakota, and Linda Kirkbride.

from New York to Seattle last summer after an antinuclear rally in Central Park.

The five Westerners said they approached the Soviet Embassy in Washington last month aware that visits such as theirs could be abused. They argue, however, that the risks inherent in new weapons programs demand that "ordinary people" do what they can to break the cycle

of rearmament. Cecil Garland of Wendover, Utah, first embroiled bimself in the MX debate when the Carter administration proposed putting missiles near his ranch. He said be believed that grass-roots Americans bad to adopt new approaches to end the "cyni-cism of 30 years of State De-partment failures" in weapons

"We've come here," he said,
"to break the cycle and to say to
the Russians, "For heaven's
sake, let's apply a little burnan
intelligence and recognize that
we've built enough bombs to dewe've built enough bombs to de-stroy the world many umes

John McNamer, a rancher from Charlo, Montana, who

was the principal sponsor of a proposal approved by Montana voters last month to ban MX deployments in the state, said he believed that the ranchers, as "stewards of the land," would get a hearing from Soviet offi-cials, since "Russians are basi-

colly an agricultural people."

To Mrs. Kirkbride, whether the ranchers make an impact during their stay is unimpor-tant. "We've said all along that we may not get anywhere," she said. "What matters is the symbolic importance of what we're



Dr. Barney B. Clark is encouraged by his wife after he sat up in a chair for the first time since he received an artificial heart on Dec. 2. His condition has been upgraded from critical to serious.

Heart Patient Sits Up for Awhile During His Best Day in 2 Months

By Lawrence K. Altman

. New York Times Service minutes on Saturday morning, Dr. Berney B. Clark sat up in a chair in his intensive-care unit and tooked out at the cloudless sky above the snowcapped. Wasatch Mountains.

months for Dr. Clark, who is struggling to be the first human to five with a permanent artificial heart, his doctors said.

By all measures, for the 61-yeareld retired dentist, whose condition was upgraded Saturday from
critical to serious, it was the most
optimistic report that doctors have
given on his condition circu. given on his condition since Dec.
the day the artificial beart replaced his own dying organ

"He has now demonstrated more physical strength and more physical capacity and activity than weeks before the polyurethane heart was implanted Dec. 2, Dr. Chase N. Peterson said at a news conference at any time" since the several

onference. suburb, had no pain when he sat up with his wife at his side, and he stayed up until he Dr. Clark, who is from a Seattle

stayed up until he tired.

[Or. Clark put weight on his feet
Sunday and was sipping water and
watching television as his recovery rentinued. The Associated Press

reported. Dr. Peterson, University of Utah vice president for bealth scibrighter and more alert. "He's getting over the post-operative hump," Dr. Peterson said Sunday. He said Dr. Clark sat up, dangled his feet over the edge of his bed

ats feet over the edge of his bed and put some weight on his feet for 30 to 45 minutes by pushing his feet against the floor.]

While be was

sponded well to the increased activity. This pleased his doctors, who had been concerned that he tright become light-beaded or faint litter the stresses of three operations and being confined to bed for at least three weeks. Doctors monitored Dr. Clark's

physiological responses by measuring the amounts of oxygen and carbon dioxide in his blood. The results can change significantly when chronically ill people shift position, as when moving from a bed to a chair. Lifting Dr. Clark from his bed

Markers Stolen in U.K.

soldiers killed when Britain retook

into a chair is a cumbersome pro-cedure because several subes in his 7, when he had several seizures. body are connected not only to the power supply of the mechanical heart but also to the standard array of equipment used in treating patients in intensive care.

When Dr. Clark is moved to a chair, the doctors plan to let him sit as long as he is comfortable to try to improve his physical and emotional status. Of equal significance to Dr.

Clark's increased physical activity, Dr. Peterson said, his periods of nonresponsiveness have begun to shorten and the periods of alertness bave increased.

After the operation to implant the mechanical heart, he was very alert and joked with his family and hospital staff. But then his mental The doctors have not yet determined the specific cause of his al-

tered mental status.
On Friday night, Dr. Clark watched the first three quarters of the Holiday Bowl in which his alma mater, Brigham Young University, lost to Ohio State, 47-17. "But in the fourth quarter, Dr. Clark became tired just like BYU

did," said Dr. Peterson. Dr. Peterson observed that Dr. Clark had now exceeded the 16-day period that another dentist. Dr. Louis Washkansky, lived after the world's first beart transplant. It was done by Dr. Christiaan N. Barnard in Cape Town, 15 years to the day before Dr. Clark's artificial heart implant operation.

White House Affirms Faith in Security Aide

By Francis X. Clines New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - The White House has affirmed its confidence in Thomas C. Reed, one of Presi-dent Ronald Rengan's top national security advisers, whose personal financial dealings bave come under public criticism.

Larry M. Speakes, deputy White House press secretary, said Friday that the staff of the president's Na-tional Security Council had reto "reaffirm full confidence in Mr. Reed." He added that the president was "thoroughly familiar" with the controversy over the past financial dealings of Mr. Reed, who was made a small residual. who was made a special assistant to the president June 17.

Mr. Reed, a former Air Force with Reed, a former Air Force secretary, was charged last year with violating U.S. securities laws by using insider information. He denied any wrongdoing but consented to returning more than \$427,000 in profits he made in 48 hours by dealing in stock online. bours by dealing in stock options with an investment of \$3,000. He was hired as an administration consultant last January by his friend William P. Clark, the president's national security adviser.

Controversy over his hiring was renewed last week with the publi-cation by Common Cause, a public affairs lobbying group, of documents purporting to show that he incorrectly filled out brokerage forms in dealing in the stock op-

Beyond this, questions have arisen about his employment status. White House officials said Thursday that Mr. Reed was working part-time under conditions that allowed him to avoid full public disclosure of his personal financial

dealings.
"Reed has been extremely frank and open in reporting his business activities," Mr. Speakes said, "All relevant factors concerning these activities were taken into consider-ation and thoroughly examined by

reviewed the case, Mr. Speakes said be "would be certain" that either Mr. Clark or an aide had made a "a very thorough review." He added that he did not know whether Mr. Reagan had heard of

the NSC staff before Reed was

designated as a special assistant to

Asked whether Mr. Clark had

the latest charges.

In Fiscal Plan

By Suzanne Daley
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Mayor Edward
L Koch has submitted a new financial plan outlining the most drastic reductions in New York City's work force since the fiscal crisis of

The plan calls for about 6,600 layoffs and the loss of at least 14,400 jobs, along with lax increases of \$100 million. The picture Mr. Koch presented Saturday was even grimmer than the one painted Friday by city officials after their ini-

tial briefings by the mayor.

Beyond the 3,300 layoffs in various departments that the officials said would be necessary, the mayor's plan calls for 3,300 layoffs of Board of Education employees.

Besides the layoffs, the mayor said that the loss of 6,600 more

workers through attrition and the elimination of 1,200 proposed new jobs would be needed to balance

the budget.
"Make no mistake about it,"
Mr. Koch said Saturday, "this is a tough program."
He added: "It will reduce ser-

vices. There will be fewer police than we had hoped to have. Potholes will be filled less often. Streets will be dirtier. Park maintenance will decline even further. Libraries will be open even fewer

shrink dramatically."

Comer S. Coppie, executive director of the state Financial Control Board, said Saturday that he believed the board would approve the plan. But State Comptroller Edward V. Regan said that even the revised plan might be counting on more tax revenue than the city would be able to collect.

The sharp cuts in the city's work force of 196,000 are necessary. Mr. Koch said, to belp close a \$300-million gap he said would be left by a \$300-million shortfall in state aid. He said the cuts could be reversed if the State Legislature provided more aid, but he said that for now it was no longer prudent

to depend on it.

Mr. Koch's decision to lower his expectations of state aid dramatized what fiscal experts have been saying is one of the most trouble-some aspects of the city budget plight — for the first time, it coin-cides with equally severe state budget problems.

Governor-elect Mario M. Cuo-mo will take office next month facing a cumulative state budget defi-cit of nearly \$2 billion for this fis-cal year and next. State budget officials have been saying the need to close this gap will make it harder for them to increase aid to the city and to other localities.

The proposed cuts would affect the city budget for the final six months of this fiscal year, which ends June 30, and for all of the next fiscal year.

WASHINGTON - King

U.S. Senate Kills Filibuster, Votes **Emergency Government Funding** By Helen Dewar phone during the day and en-dorsed both the last-ditch effort to signed by Mr. Reagan hy early Monday, government operations would suffer no major disruption.

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The Senate defied the threat of a presidential veto Sunday and, after breaking a spectacular procedural logiam, approved emergency government funding that includes jobs money opposed by President Ronald Reagan.

In the process, Republican lead-ers barged ahead with plans to ram through a jobs-creating increase in the federal gasoline tax — from 4 to 9 cents a gallon — that conservative Republican senators had forced them to shelve earlier in the

The breakthrough on both measures came at a dramatic moment in the early hours Sunday when Senaur John P. East, a North Carolina Republican who had been holding the government funding bill hostage to prevent passage of the gas tax increase, made a factical error that enabled weary, frustrated Republican leaders to re-gain control of the Senate machin-

At that point, the way was cleared for final Senate action on both the government funding bill and a motion to end the weeklong

filibuster against the administra-tion-backed gas tax increase.

With time drawing short for pas-sage of the spending bill in time to avert a shutdown of most of the government on Monday, the Senate skipped over normal proce-dures and sent the bill to conference even before it was formally approved. The conference was meeting even as the Senate finally approved the measure, 63-31, Sun-

day afternoon. The Senate was scheduled to take up the gasoline tax increase bill later Sunday.

Centerpiece of the special session of Congress, the gas tax increase has been filibustered by a bandful of conservative Republicans who have frustrated the Republican-controlled Senate for more than a week, preventing final action on the bill.

Emerging from a Republican meeting on strategy for breaking the filibuster, which has embarrassed and frustrated the Republican leadership, the Senate majority leader, Howard H. Baker Jr., said the bill still faces problems.

In a radio interview Saturday, Mr. Reagan had called again for action on the measure, saying it was "ridiculous for a minority to stand in the way of this bill," which be called an emergency mat-ter that would pay for repairs to U.S. highways. But he stopped short of demanding that Congress remain in town through the holidays to complete action on it, as some Republican congressional leaders have been asking him to

Mr. Reagan said the bill represented an emergency because of the dangerous condition of high-ways and bridges and the costs that highway and bridge hazards as a whole.

Although be has declined to call it a jobs measure, as many of its congressional backers have done, Mr. Reagan noted that "as a side-line benefit" the highway bill would create as many jobs "as the Democrats claim their \$5.4-billion pork barrel would create."

Leadership aides said President Reagan talked with Mr. Baker by pass the gas tax increase and the tacties for pushing it through, which involved brushing aside some of the niceties of normal Sensuming roll calls on as many as 400 amendments proposed by the fili-

busterers. Senator Jesse Helms, a North Carolina Republican who was one of the filibuster leaders, conceded that the tactics could work.

most of the government, were to report to work in the morning, al-though they may be furloughed later in the day.

If Mr. Reagan vetoes the mea-sure, Mr. Baker said Congress would have no alternative but to Existing spending authority for most of the government expired at 12:01 A.M. Saturday, but with the rush ibrough an alternative that would, in effect, strip out the jobs-creating money that Mr. Reagan bill likely to be approved and

House Defeats a Bill On U.S. Immigration

By Kathy Sawyer Washington Post Service

illegal aliens.

While the debate on all sides seemed to support the measure's ultimate goals of enforcing the na-uon's immigration laws and pro-tecting U.S. jobs. Hispanic and other minority groups feared that punishing employers who hired illegal aliens would make them

The House Speaker, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat from Massa-chusetts, seemed unusually illtempered, noting pointedly that the immigration bill was being considered only "as a courtesy to the administration and all those who have labored for years" for its

standing ovation for his efforts.

most of Friday on less important matters while debate on immigra-tion reform was relegated to al-most midnight Thursday and again in a late bour Friday.

The immigration bill would have granted permanent legal status to

the United States is estimated at between 3.5 million and 10 million and there is intense concern about the continuing flow into this country. The problem has been exacerbated by Mexico's economic problems.

If a bill were not signed when offices reopened Monday, workers

at agencies not funded by regular appropriations, which include

WASHINGTON -- The House of Representatives has killed a sweeping revision of immigration laws that would have imposed penalties on employers who hired

legal anens would make them leery of biring any Hispanics.
"We will not lie down," said Representative Robert Garcia, a New York Democrat, who opposed the bill.

As the session concluded, the members gave Representative Romano L. Mazzoli, a Democrat from Kentucky, who shepherded the measure to the House floor, a

Backers of the measure com-plained that the House had spent

illegal aliens who were in the country before 1977 and temporary resideoce to those who came later, but before Jan. 1, 1980. The mea-sure would also have provided civil and criminal penalties for employ-ers who knowingly hired illegal aliens. It would have set up a specialprogram for employing immigrant "guest workers" in some agricultural jobs.

The bill bad the support of the administration, the National Association of Manufacturers and the U.S. Catholic Conference. The AFL-CIO had agreed to support the bill if proposed amendments to strengthen protections for U.S.

workers were added on the House The opposition included the American Civil Liberies Union, the American Farm Bureau, the

League of United Latin American Citizens and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. Supporters have maintained that nnesty for illegal aliens already in the country is the only way to enforce U.S. immigration laws and to avoid major disruption of business and employment arrange-ments. They considered the four-tier penalty for employers who

knowingly hired illegal aliens as the most important part of the bill because it would dry up the market for illegal workers. Opponents argued that the mea sure would have placed onerous, big-brotherish administrative hurdens on employers. And, to counterbalance the increased incentives for employers not to hire minorities in order to avoid the chance of being penalized minori-

ty groups wanted a provision for legal redress for job applicants who could prove discrimination. Mr. Garcia and other opponents urged their colleagues Saturday to put off action on the bill so that it could be considered at a less hectic time next year.

China Reported Restoring Church To Protestants

BELIING — The largest Protestant church in Beijing, closed during the Cultural Revolution, will reopen Christmas. Eve with a performance of Handel's "Messiah." the English-language newspaper China Daily reported.

Chongwen Gate Church, opened Asbury Church in 1900 by Methodists, is in the quarter of the city where most embassies were situated until the 1960s.

Religion was banned during the Cultural Revolution, but is now

The newspaper said Chongwen Gate Church, used until recently as a secondary school, had lwice the capacity of the city's two other

House Backs Caribbean Aid Plan In 'Important' Victory for Reagan

By Bernard Weinraub New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - The House of Representatives has approved President Ronald Reagan's Caribbean basin initiative, a major program to increase trade opportunities and incentives to 23 nations in the region.

The surprisingly large margin, on a 260-142 vote Friday, was considered a triumph for Mr. Reagan, who lobbied actively for the program. The program is intended to cement United States ties with the economically troubled nations in the Caribbean

Senate aides said that the bill's chances of passage before Congress adjourned this week were

The bill authorizes the president to grant 12 years of duty-free treat-ment on certain imports from 28 Caribbean basin countries and territories. It disqualifies any country with a Communist government from duty-free status.

Opponents of the measure, in-cluding organized labor, said the program was "ill conceived" and would cost American jobs. But supporters of the bill countered sumulating Caribbean trade would actually mean more jobs for Americans because the region would need to import substantial amounts of machinery, construc-tion materials and technology.

Beyond this, supporters of the bill emphasized that the economic plight of the Caribbean fomented political instability and posed a threat to the security of the United States. Providing investment incentives, trade opportunities and financial help to the region, supporters said, would buoy the re-gion's economies and blunt ten-

Republican aides on Capitol Hill said the vote was a "substantial and important" victory for Mr. Reagan. "He had to persuade some recalcitrant people who were not persuaded that it was a useful program," an aide said.

One tactic used by the adminis-tration, officials said, was to persuade seven ranking members of the House Ways and Means Committee to visit the Caribbean dur-ing the Thanksgiving weekend with White House aides to speak to leaders there. According to White House aides, many of the Congressmen returned home convinced that the aid package was

In the dehate on the bill, supporters argued that its effect on U.S. imports would be "very small" and the threat to American jobs was termed "negligible." They noted that U.S. imports from the Caribbean region in 1981 accounted for only 3.8 percent of the total. \$9.9 billion out of \$261 billion.

Many products are exempted from dury-free treatment, and the measure has been softened considerably to meet the pressures of varying lobbying groups and consti-tuencies. Among the exempted

items are textiles, footwear, bandbags, petroleum products and leather apparel.

An amendment to impose a tariff rate quota on the amount of bulk rum that can enter the United States duty-free was rejected on a 226-171 vote. Another amend-ment, in prohibit duty-free treat-ment for tobacco and inbacco products, was rejected on a voice vote. The House agreed, however, to exempt tuna from the duty-free provision of goods coming from the Caribbean.

The measure limits the eligibility of sugar for duty-free treatment according in United States market conditions. This assures that dutyfree imports from "beneficiary countries will not interfere with or impair the price support program for sugar mandated by Congress, the bill says.

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LONDON - Markers have been stolen from the graves of 16 British

the Falkland Islands from Argenti-avalanches Sunday near Innsbruck na in June, the defense ministry and Graz, the Austrian Press Agency reported.

Blasts Hit S. Africa Nuclear Plant; Black Group Claims Responsibility About 30 members were killed last week when South African sol-diers raided 12 targets in Maseru, CAPE TOWN - Saboteurs set off four explosions at South Africa's first nuclear power station and the African National Congress, the

main black nationalist group seek-ing to overthrow the white minori-ty government, claimed responsi-South African police confirmed that the blasts were sabotage, Die Burger, the mouthpiece of caused by explosive devices but said that damage was confined to cable installations and that no one was hurt. A spokesman, who de-clined to be identified, said that there was no danger of a radiation leak because "there was no radio-

active material in the station." In Paris, however, an official of Framatome, a French company that helped to build the Koeberg plant, said that one of the station's two nuclear reactors was apparently damaged. Another official said one of the reactors was loaded with nuclear material but was not

operating. A statement from the African National Congress issued in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, said the attack was carried out by a unit of Um-khoto we Zizwe, the military arm of the nationalist group. It said the attack was intended as a salute to all our fallen beroes and imprisoned comrades, including those

buried in Maseru this afternoon."

Austrian Avalanche Toll The Associated Press INNSBRUCK, Austria - Two persons were missing and at least six people were injured in Alpine

capital of the mountain kingdom of Lesotho. At a funeral service for the victims Sunday, the president of the group, Oliver Tambo, said: "Why are only black people dying? We shall not allow that to hap-

the ruling National Party in the Cape province, quoted security police sources as saying the first ex-plosion occurred Saturday afternonn with the second five bours later as investigators were examining wreckage from the first.

The third blast occurred just be-

fore midnight, followed three hours later by the final blast. G.F. Helistrom, a spokesman for the government's power com-mission, said it would take several days to assess the damage. The fa-cility was scheduled to begin operations in May or June.

Energy facilities have been a favorite target of the African Na-tional Congress. If the group was responsible for the attack it would be their most spectacular yet.

Hannover 'Punk' Protest

United Press International

HANNOVER. West Germany
— About 200 young people injured
five policemen Saturday in a protest against "punk files" that police have recently introduced to
record information about the
youths. A group of about 200
upuths rappaged through Oneyouths rampaged through Osnabrick on Friday when they were in 1975 and 11 since 1976. In refused entry to see the San Fran- about 50 percent of the attacks, cisco punk rock band Dead Ken-

nedys.

guerrillas attacked and damaged facilities at South Africa's vital synthetic-oil stations. South Africa has no oil and relies on conversion of coal to petroleum. Most oil-pro-ducing nations refuse to sell it oil because of its apartheid policies. South Africa also had difficulty buying enriched uranium for Koe-berg, but it was able to obtain

enough to open the plant on sched-It was the fourth incident at Koeberg this year. In May three men got through the security, in-cluding a triple fence and dog patrols, and were caught while allegedly preparing to rob a safe.

A fire in a switchboard in June caused several hundred thousand

dollars in damage. The African National Congress claimed respon-

sibility, but the electricity commis-sion said the fire was linked to a labor dispute. In August, two men broke through the security net and got within yards of the reactor before being caught. No further details were available on their case.

eral months ago that the national-ist group would try to damage the Mr. Morris, who has studied nnclear plant security in the United States, said security at Koeberg was as good as or better than in the United States. He said there were 29 attacks of

varying seriousness on nuclear fa-

cilities around the world from 1970

in 1975 and 11 since 1976. In

the attackers managed to enter the

facilities, be said.

A Cape Town security consult-

ant, Michael Morris, predicted sev-

Hussein in U.S. for Talks

Hussein of Jordan arrived here Saturday for talks this week with President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State George P. Shultz on Middle East peace negotiations.

Boat People Keep Coming

And still they come, refugees from the so-cialist "paradise" of Vietnam, braving the vengeance of their own government if they are caught while trying to flee, barbarous pirates and other hazards of the high seas, and all the nucertainties of life in a new land. Few Americans may give the flow much thought any more. But from Vietnam and Vietnamcontrolled Laos and Cambodia, approximately 49,000 people arrived by boat in nearby countries in the year ending Sept. 30 (down from 82,000), and 9,000 arrived by land in Thailand (down from 31,000).

The considerations impelling people to such desperation do not seem to have changed much since the Communists took over in South Vietnam in 1975. They made life so miserable that a million of their citizens, not to speak of others from Laos and Cambodia, have taken the immense risks of illegal flight. There is now some legal migranon under a United Nanons program that sees to the "orderly departure" of about 1,000 Vietnamese a month. Some hope the program might be doubled. As welcome as it is, however, this program puts in the Hanoi government's hands the initiative in determining rubo will depart mining who will depart.

In the receiving countries, an awkward debate has gone on for the last few years between those who would open the gates wide in all comers (mostly the gates to someone else's country) and those who would narrow the gates because of the costs entailed. To its credit, the United States has entered this debate as the country that has led the international effort in care for the refugees. It has admitted more of them to permanent residence than any other country, and it has accepted its responsibility to stir and help other countries to do their share.

The Reagan administration came to office as the first wave of American magnanimity was clearly peaking. To slow the flow, it cautiously put into practice a policy of "bumane deterrence." The idea was to keep admitting deserving people but to spread the word, by the refugee grapevine and by international broadcasts, that neither in the nearby countries of first asylum nor in the United States and other resettlement countries would the welcome mat be out for those who do not face "severe persecution." Thus did American immigration officials begin last spring to apply more strictly the distinction made in the 1980 Refugee Act between political refugees and economic migrants; the latter were discouraged. Would-be immigrants were now required to show they had "demonstrably close links" with the United States.

One early result was a crisis in the firstasylum countries, whose readiness to accept new refugees depends on American readiness to guarantee resettlement for those already taken in Thailand, for one, threatened to close its border. Fortunately, Attorney Gen-eral William French Smith, visiting Thailand, recognized the arbitrariness of drawing a hard line between political refugees and eco-nomic migrants, and instructed the Immigration and Naturalization Service in apply a more humane standard in that and other cat-

egories. It should be going into effect now.

President Ronald Reagan is required by law to set an annual Indochina refugee ceiling. If the Smith standard is everywhere applied, the United States should have little trouble going right up to the 64,000 figure he has set for 1983. In 1982, 73,000 were admitted (the ceiling was 100,000) and in 1981, 132,000 (168,000). Any number will always be somewhat arbitrary. Still, 64,000 will probably strike most people as respectable while not being excessive. "Humane deterrence" cannot be allowed to become a catchword for the avoidance of American responsibility and leadership.

-THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Assassin's Trail

As Thoreau observed, circumstantial evidence, like finding a trout in the milk, can be very persuasive. No trout has surfaced yet to support Italy's charge that Bulgarian officials had a hand in the attempted assassination of the pope. Still, it is sadly conceivable that the gunman, a Turkish fanatic, had encourage-

ment, maybe even help, from Bulgaria. And that raises the not unreasonable question of whether Bulgarians would dare assist in such an enterprise without an approving nod from the Soviet Union's KGB, then headed by Yuri V. Andropov,

But when it comes in assassinations of state, American has cause to test the evidence soberly and to avoid excess sanctimony.

This much is now clear; Mehmet Ali Agea, wanted killer in Turkey, came to Rome from Bulgaria, where his record and face should have been known. His behavior was hardly furtive; be checked into Sofia's best hotels. The Italian police charge that once in Rome he was helped by a Bulgarian airline official, now under arrest, and by two Bulgar-ian diplomats now back in Sofia.

Vehemently protesting innocence, Bulgaria has invited Italian prosecutors to come and question the suspected diplomats as well as a Turk who has been implicated. The promised cooperation is crucial in ventilating the evidence. Italy has yet to disclose whether a case rooted in Mr. Agea's statements has been corroborated by others.

Assassinations are the poison gas of diplomatic conflict, as dangerous to the user as the victim. If any nation was implicated, it erred foully and foolishly. Killing a Polish pope would not have made Poland less rebellious; relying on the silence of a deranged zealot risks devastating exposure. Scruple aside, the command to eliminate a statesman is the last

resort of a bankrupt diplomacy.

The would-be killer might have found help Bulgaria soley from a flourishing underworld of arms and drugs smugglers. Or zealous Bulgarian security agents might have acted on their own, without clearance from their Soviet allies. Or a government's ambiguous signal might have been construed as a wink of approval.

No one could sensibly describe Dwight D. Eisenhower as murderous. Yet when the Congo was in turmoil in 1960, his angry words were taken by aides as an order to assassinate President Patrice Lumumba. In this and other cases, notably Fidel Castro's, the CIA acted on murky authority that would pre-serve official "demability" and came up with

barebrained plots that, mercifully, failed,

"Who will free me from this turbulent
priest?" the king of England once shouted.

When Thomas a Becket was indeed killed, Henry II protested that the royal word had been misunderstood. In a world of murderous bureaucracies, crimes of state are not so much ordered as implied. That Yuri Andropov willed an attack on John Paul II is possible but hardly proven. That his people became mired in a sleazy conspiracy on imagined authority is a likelihood Americans should be the first to understand.

-THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

The Palestinian Issue

Yassir Arafat is down to the wire. Driven to the Last Chance Saloon by the Israeli inva-sion of Lebanon and the subsequent dispersal of the Palestine Liberation Organization, he has two choices: to come out fighting - a fight he must know is doomed to failure - nr to come out negotiating on the basis of President Ronald Reagan's suggested federation of a Palestinian West Bank and Jordan. So long as Mr. Arafat and the PLO refuse to recognize Israel, the Reagan administration cannot deal with them directly [so long as] the PLO leadership holds fast in the dream of nothing less than an independent Palestinian state [there] will be no deal for it to make.

Those are facts, however painful: Refusing in face them may save the PLO face with the hard-line Arab states; it won't save a meter of

the West Bank from Israeli occupation. Israeli officials, meanwhile, are coming down in the nitty-gritty: How serious is President Reagan about his Mideast peace plan? Not very, they hope. That much was plain from the day be announced it [The fact] is that the United States has not threatened Israel with a cutback in aid - and has not done so in the face of arguahly sufficient pro-vocation. But there is no gainsaying that if the United States should find it in its own interest to do so, it has the right. And if the

United States should find it also in Israel's interest to do so, then it bas, some inside Israel and out would say, that responsibility. - The Times-Dispatch (Richmond, Virginia).

The EC Compromise

[The European Community] lives to fight The European Community lives to fight another day; but it was an uncomfortable close-run thing last week. After three cliff-hanging, nail-hiting days yet another messy compromise has been lashed together within the EEC. Britain will get her annual subscription rebate, and the Chancellor [of the Exchequer, Sir Geoffrey Howe] and Mrs. Thatcher will avoid the nesty and probably Thatcher will avoid the nasty and probably illegal temptation to withhold Britain's budget contribution for next year.

Most of the hlame has been heaped on that fragile and almost impotent institution, the European Parliament. This is unfair. The real villains were undoubtedly the EEC Council of Ministers who have comprehensively failed, over three long years of inconclusive hickering, to propose a workable reform for the community's quite inequitable budgetary procedures. Instead, they have preferred to fudge and mudge, avoid the deeper issues, and reluctantly hand back a yearly dollop of consolation cash, on the most acrimonious and politically unhelpful terms.

— The Sunday Times (London).

DEC. 20: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1907: Philippines Assembly Opens

MANILA — The Assembly, meeting at the Manila Opera House, has, by the passage of its first bill, established a unique record in the history of new legislative bodies. Instead of giving the first consideration to clamoring interests, the initial legislative act of the Filipinos was the appropriation of 1 million pesos for the construction and establishment of free schools for small barries. This action, inspired by the speaker, Senator Osmena, reflects the great popular interest in education. The legislation, which was immediately approved by the commission, provides a primary school in every settlement, guaranteeing 60 pupils. The existing system is regarded as adequate in cities and towns.

1932: Mussolini Dedicates Town

LITTORIA. Italy — Breaking a bottle of sparkling wine and ordering the flag boisted. Premier Mussolini dedicated the commune of Littoria as the first town to rise on the reclaimed area of the Pontine marshes. He then proceeded in the town hall where Count Fernando Cencelli, president of the war veterans' association to which the concession for the reclaiming of the marshes had been granted welcomed him in behalf of Italy's young-est town. Premier Mussolini said: "Land is always conquered by force, or war, but this is a war that we much prefer to any other." He promised that by 1933 two new communes of 5,000 new families, totaling 50,000 inhabitants, would rise on the Pontine marshes.

JOHN HAY WHITNEY (1904-1982), Charman KATHARINE GRAHAM and ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER, Co-Charmer LEE W. HUERNER, Publisher ROLANO PINSON PHILIP M. FOISIE Associate Publishe Executive Editor Editor RENE BONDY FRANÇOIS DESMAISONS RICHARD H. MORGAN Director of Financial WALTER WELLS CARL GEWIRTZ International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France Telephone 747-1265. Telex 612718 (Herald). Cables Herald Paris. 00 Directeur de la publication: Water N. Thayer. General Manager, Asia: Alain Lecour. 24-34 Hennessy Rd. Hang Kong. Tel. 5-28 56 18. Telex 61170. S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. R.C.S. Nangerre B 73:2021126. Commission Parisaire No. 34331. U.S. subscription: 5256 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101. © 1982, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. 170

Nicaragua Ripe for New Soviet Initiative

OS ANGELES — The new general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, Yuri V. Andropov, will soon be scanning the political horizons for low-risk successes to bolster his power. Nicaragua is a prime candidate. After two weeks of talks with Latin American specialists in Moscow, we concluded that, against a backdrop of rising U.S. hostility, the Soviet Union may prove willing and able to sharply increase its influence in Nicaragua.

Nicaragua may not become "another Cnba," but it may be forced to seek Soviet assistance on a large scale as both its own and the world's economic crises worsen and Western financial sources remain limited. Ironically, this may come about because of U.S. policies.

The Reagan administration, contending that the Sandinist government in Managua is already under the "control" of Havana and Moscow, has cut aid and sought to isolate the country. Some observers have taken issue with this view and policy, con-tending that the Soviets have neither the resources nor the will to bail out the struggling Nicaraguan economy. Conversations with Soviet officials and diplomats indicate that both views are faulty. Moscow is not in the driver's seat in Managua, but there is a strong possibility that the Soviets may provide economic assistance at levels high enough

to gain substantial influence.
The current state of Nicaragna's economy offers a golden opportunity for the Soviets. Economic growth slipped from a respectable 6 percent in 1981 in less than zero in 1982. Nicaragua's current account deficit is projected at \$500 million. The debt burden has risen while the value of exports has continued a three-year slide. And defense ex-penditures — to combat anti-Sandinist forces and U.S. and Honduran bostility — are up.

Somehow, Nicaragua must soon raise substan-

How Serious

Is Reagan on

Arms Talks?

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — A month ago, in amounting his ill-fated decision to base the MX missile in

the dense-pack scheme, President Ronald Reagan said that in the Geneva talks on strategic arms the

Soviet Union's "opening position is a serious nne" and that "there's

no question we're heading in the

right direction."
Then, at his last news confer-

ence, he confirmed that the Rus-

sians, in separate talks, also had "made a proposal to reduce in numbers" their missiles aimed at

Western Europe. (Officials who, as usual, had to clarify his remarks

said that this "proposal" was really a collection of "indications of a fragmentary nature" that the administration takes seriously.)

The president says these are So-viet reactions to his projected nu-

clear buildup, and to the NATO

plan to deploy Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Europe next De-

cember. Even if so, his own testi-mony raises the question of

whether Mr. Reagan is as "se-

rious" about arms control as Mos-

cow now appears to be. Or does he

want to stall and stand on posi-

tions the Russians cannot accept

until be can complete a buildup aimed — vainly — at regaining nu-clear superiority? If the latter, be will almost cer-

tainly find that the present "se-

rious" Soviet interest in arms con-

trol will have been replaced by a

determination to match whatever

gains in strategic weaponry Mr.

Reagan may think be bas

achieved. And although Moscow's

indicated positions do not go as

far as Mr. Reagan's own propos-

als, they may offer more hope for

Times has reported, for example,

that in the European theater talks

the Russians are floating a deal in which NATO would forgo deploy-ment of Pershing and cruise mis-

siles and Moscow would cut its

forces from about 600 to 250 me-

dium-range missiles. Only 150 to 160 would be aimed at Western

Leslie Gelb of The New York

acceptable compromise.

By Cole Blasier and Richard Newfarmer

tial amounts abroad in meet its projected belance-of payments deficit. France and West Germany are important sources. The Social Democratic payties of Europe and Venezuela, which have recently expressed support for democratic elements among the Sandinists, fear U.S. policies will strengthen the authoritarian wing in Managua.

The Reagan administration, on the other hand, has cut U.S. aid in the hope of persuading the Nicaraguans to reduce the Cuban presence and crack down on alleged transshipment of arms to El Salvador (a role that Nicaragua denies).

Currently, Soviet economic aid is limited to export credits and in-kind materials for production.

uding semi-manufactured goods and raw materials. The total package is estimated by sources in the Soviet Union at about \$150 million. Cuba has provided assistance in health and education and an nknown quantity of military aid.

Political developments have accelerated the convergence of interests between the Soviets and authoritarian elements among the Sandinists. Internal sabotage and armed harassment along Nicara-gua's borders. U.S. military support for the right-ists in El Salvador, and reported U.S. paramilitary activity in Honduras heighten the Sandinistas' in-security and need to seek counterweights.

Meanwhile, punitive U.S. policies toward the Soviet Union in trade, technology and the gaspipeline issue are undercutting previous inducements for Soviet moderation.
Future administrations, whether Republican or

Democratic, are not likely in change current U.S. goals: to prevent close military and political alignment of Nicaragua with Cuba and Russia, and to prevent Sandinist armed support of revolutionary movements elsewhere in Latin America. Any U.S. administration also would like to halt

Nicaragua's current retreat from political plural-ism and a mixed economy. The United States has two principal means of achieving these objectives:

armed force and negotiation.

The United States may not be committed to allout armed intervention, judging the human, material and political cost too high. Armed intervention now could make Nicaragua a U.S. Afghanistan or worse. And it would play into the Soviet Umon's and Cuba's hands by uniting the country behind a hard-line leadership.

Negotiations are a less risky, less coutly means of achieving U.S. goals. The United States has much negotiating leverage. If the Sandinists were not forced to give in on principles, they would probably make important concessions to secure a firm U.S. pledge of nonintervention. Until a more favorable climate can be created, the United States should encourage France, Mexico and other powers to support Sandinist efforts to maintain contact with the West.

Present policy offers no prospect of the Sandinists' disappearing or of an agreement with them, but only a continuation of the threatening U.S. posture that has opened up Soviet access to the area. The challenge before the administration is how in reverse this course. Negotiation with the Sandiuist government is the best way.

Cole Blasier is a professor of political science at the University of Pittsburgh and Richard Newfarmer is a senior fellow at the Overseas Development Coun-cil. Both are on the Latin American Studies Task Force on U.S.-U.S.S.R. Scholarly Relations.

MAKES YOU THINK

WE WANT IT?

Latin Policy Of U.S. Has **VietnamTie**

By Christopher Dickey

PEGUCIGALPA, Honduras "What my country does not want." Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barnica of Honduras feels called upon to tell people often and emphatically, "is the Vietnamization of Cen-

That's easy enough to say, In one That's easy enough to say, in one breath it sends up and shoots down the great, hollow cliche that has emerged in the last two years: the fear of massive U.S. involvement, napalm in the morning, defeat in the afternoon, an apocaplypse that is very far from here or now, Fifty advisers in El Satvador are a long way from 58,000 American dead in Southeast Asia.

But etil there is this meeting

But still, there is this mesettling feeling you get talking to the people at the State Department and U.S. embassies in Central America, and it is not just when they bring out the chopsticks and spring rolls for lunch in Tegucigalpa, or when the major in the Military Group puts on a T-shirt saying "Southeast Asia War Games 1964-75, U.S.A. Second Place."

It comes when they speak about the lessons of Vietnam. Much of the basic thinking behind current U.S. policy in the region is a direct prod-uct of the U.S. experience in Indochi-

To be in poor tittle Honduras, the new linchpin of Washington's regional policy, is in observe in action a direct chain of command composed exclusively of Indochina hands; from Assistant Secretary Thomas O. Enders and Craig Johnstone, director of the Office of Central American Affairs in Washington. in Amhassador fairs in Washington, in Ambassador John D. Negroponte, to his deputy chief of mission, to his political offi-cer. All are mon who made their reputations in Southeast Asia during and

after the war.

Having seen what happened there, they say, they are against too much U.S. mibitary entanglement ("You have to give them the wherewithal to defend themselves"), they favor strong regional alliances ("We cannot be too far out in front") and they have to think touch when it comes to tend to think tough when it comes to negotiating with communists ("The extreme left is very good about dissembling").
That is lair enough. What is worn-

some is that they are the lessons of the 1964-75 war games and after-ward. They are not the lessons of the '50s, when America started wading into the quagraire, sure it had the means to set things straight with a minimum of effort.

"We assigned a lot of people to Vietnam who were action-oriented, because it was the highest national priority. It's not surprising that they find themselves now in Central America," said one official.

Some Latin America experts in the State Department, chafed by the abrasive "can-do" manner affected by Mr. Negroponte and others, suggest rather resentfully that they are trying to correct the mistakes of the Mekong in Honduras. El Salvador and Nicaragus.

"The gang that couldn't shoot straight gets another chance," as one

of them put (t. There is much more at stake in

through in our media," Mr. Negroponte wrote to the spring issue of the Exeter alumni bulletin.

He expressed his admiration for a statement by Vice President George Bush on how the dominoes fell in Southeast Asia. "Writing to you from one of Central America's 'potential dominoes." he urged his former classmates to learn about the area. It's a helluva lot closer to home

than Saigon," he concluded.
What tends to separate the Victnam hands from their colleagues with more experience in Latin America is that the Vietnam alumni seem to think they have things just about un-der control. They believe that, as one State Department official put it, "these are our size countries," whose threats are containable, whose people are tractable, whose economics are

Perhaps the most fundamental aspect, and the weakest one, of U.S. policy in the region is the extent to which these Americans are trying to create a "third force," to find a viable center between the extremes. Democracies are in be encouraged as long as they do not elect communists or intractable ultra-conservatives.

"Once you've defined the tolerable spectrum," said one U.S. diplomat who has his doubts about several current policy decisions, "trying to create that spectrum becomes extremely difficulty to create that spectrum becomes extremely difficult in societies that are already highly polarized."
Mr. Negroponte and some of the

people he brought with him to the embassy in Tegucigalpa say the les-son they have brought from Vietnam is that you can "islolate the delinquent country" by working closely with the nations around it and letting them take the initative. The analogy they sometimes make between the primarily economic Association of Southeast Asian Nations, which pointedly excludes Vietnam and Cambodia, and the newly formed Central American Democratic Conmunity, which pointedly leaves Nicaragua off its invitation list to conferences with Mt. Enders and meet-

Mri

ings with President Ronald Reagan, would seem pretty tenuous. As the wars go on in Central America and everyone's economy is crumbling, there is a growing desire for a way to talk things out. On the ground in the region, there are many reasons why that is hard to do. But the Vietnam experience makes the initiation

of talks even harder. Mr. Negroponte now he sees himself up against the communists again.

"I think the extreme left is very good

about dissembling about its true motives." he said. "I think you should never rule out

the negotiating option, but I think one has to take a patient view of negountions," he concluded. So Central America waits for the best that the best and the brightest.

class of 1982, can come up with.

have suggested at Geneva some Europe, Soviet warheads threaten-ing Europe would be reduced from tual reduction of strategic delivery vehicles — missiles and bombers — to 1,800 for each side, a 25-perform of nuclear freeze. John Grasabout 1,000 to approximately 450 sle, an official of the Arms Control (three on each of the remaining

Mr. Reagan said this proposal "isn't adequate and would still leave us at a disadvantage." It cer-tainly does not go as far as his "zero option" proposal, which called for dismanting all the Soviet medium-range missiles in return for no NATO deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles.

It would nevertheless substantially reduce the numbers of weapons aimed at Western Europe. It would leave British and French nuclear forces intact, and put no barriers to nuclear-armed American submarines cruising European waters. The "disadvantage," some arms experts think, would therefore be more apparent than real; and the potentially destabilizing threat of the Pershing-2 (which, from Western Europe, could reach Soviet soil in six minutes) would

As for the START talks, Michael Getler reported in The Washington Post on Oct. 8 that the Russians had proposed a mu-

cent cut from the Soviet total of about 2,500 and a 10-percent reduction in the American total of about 2,000. Again, the arrange-ment would specify no NATO de-ployment of Pershing and cruise

missiles in Europe.

Mr. Getter did not specify his sources. But on Oct. 12; also in The Washington Post, Michael May, an arms negotiator in the Ford administration who is now associate director of the Livermore Narional Laboratory, also de clared that such a proposal had been made at Geneva.

It did not, he wrote, go "as far as the U.S. proposal, but it goes far beyond what the Soviet Union has ever offered. The resulting arms level would be close in the level that President Carter proposed in 1977 and close also to the overall levels that Senator Henry Jackson proposed in 1974 and 1975. By these standards, achieving such a level should be considered a major accomplishment and a step forward in arms control " The Russians appear also to

and Disarmament Agency, replied to a freedom-of-information re-quest on Nov. 15 and enclosed a document explaining why some of the requested material was not being supplied. "Soviet Premier Brezhnev has called for the United States and the Soviet Union to agree to a moratorium on nuclear weapons that raises concerns similar to

those evaluated in these deleted portions of the requested document, and that Soviet proposal is presently being discussed at the START negotiations," it said. Mr. Reagan has not commented on these details, but in his MX speech on Nov. 23 be said of the

Russians' "serious" opening position: "It doesn't meet our objective of deep cuts." Perhaps not; but the objective of a truly serious negotiation is agreement, not victory. And by the president's own testimony, the Russians seem more likely to agree now than after he wrenches up the arms race one more notch.

The New York Times.

Party Creates Bit of Hope and a Tear for Mideast

WASHINGTON — An incident at a Washington party the other night had in it everything you needed in know in take a bit of cheer from the state of affairs between the Arabs and the Israelis, and to weep a The party had been conceived as a.

tribute in Philip C. Habib, President Ronald Reagan's Middle East emis-sary. Win or lose, the salty, savvy un-pretentious Mr. Habib is everyone's favorite peacemaker. Hosts John and Janet Wallach — he is Hearst News-papers foreign editor — had the bold thought to make it not just a tribute in word but also in deed. There would be music and then statements from people in high places, and repre-sentatives of all the countries of the area would be brought together. The results of Mr. Wallach's inspi-

ration started out to be good news for anyone whn wonders how far Arabs have moved toward accepting Israelis in the current "post-Lebanon" phase. One can assume everyone knew the Israeli ambassador would be at one of those unavoidably quasi-public Washington affairs where the rela-tively few guests made close encounters a certainty. Anyway, to the Corogram Gallery came the ambassadors of at least seven Arab nations that do not recognize Israel. One of them became the first Arah envoy in Washington (other than Egypt's) to greet his Israeli colleague, not simply to bolt or to brush by.

Then, too, they sat still and ap-plauded Charles Malik, the Lebanese former president of the General Assembly, who read a letter from President Amin Gemayel saying in part that it was not conceivable for Lebanon to have peace with one country at the cost of maintaining enmity with another. This inconceivable thing is precisely the prescription of, among others, Syria, whose ambassador was not at the party.

The symbolism of Arabs and Israelis expressing together their confidence in a U.S. peace initiative came through nicely. The event had a special meaning for the Israelis, fixed as

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld they are on the notion that the degree second billing in the Israeli Army for

and manner of their acceptance hy Arabs lie at the heart of the Mideast peace process. In this sense, it was a diplomatic breakthrough of sorts and

a swell party.

Scarcely had the guests moved out
in mix, bowever, than the gossip,
more beloved of Washingtonians than the juiciest hors d'oeuvre, began to percolate through the crowd.

Many had noticed that the tribute

to Mr. Habib sent by Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, and read by Charles H. Percy, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. seemed strangely brief. It turned out that bost Wallach, so advised by American officials, had decided some ni Mr. Begin's words were inappropriate for the occasion. In the lost words. Mr. Begin gave Mr. Habib

"terrorists" from Beirut. The Israeli ambassador's com-

plaint about the cut started circulating. It also turned out that the ambassador was not on the list of envoys named in the program. Thus did an evening that had start-

ed out casting a certain glow enter a second, wickedly Washington phase. Mr. Wallach has taken his share of knocks for the outcome. But his idea was brave and touching, and hy bringing Israelis and Arabs to a table — actually, to separate dinner tables

identified by national flags - be managed no small feet It was the Arah ambassadors who created the demand for the evening's cut corners - corners no slighted

ahly have ignored — by their refusal in countenance the direct contacts accomplishing the evacuation of PLO with Israelis that are the mark of dignity and the international norm and that Egypt's precedent has made obligatory for all other Arabs seeking

> It was Mr. Begin who, in his message, added an overtly political twist, one that could not have failed to be taken as offensive by some of his listeners. Surely the occasion permitted, even required, a more conventional tribute to Mr. Habib. The consolation is that Mr. Habib

has since gone back to work in the area. It never fails to impress me how bttle the Israelis and Arabs would have in do - just to be civil, to relax for a moment — to let American di-plomacy get up a little headway. The party proved the point.

The Washington Post

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

East Timor Rebels Regarding "Diplomats Say East Ti-mor Rebels Reduced to Minor Force"

by Colin Campbell (IHT, Nov. 22): In effect, this report was neatly

timed to have an impact on the voting about to take place in the United Nations General Assembly on a resolution on East Timor. The resolution, which called for consultations between all parties to seek a solution for East Timor, which was denied its right to self-determination by Indonesian aggression in December 1975, scraped through on Nov. 23 by n 50-46 vote with 50 abstentions. Indonesia had done everything possible to kill the resolution.

By suggesting on the say-so of Western diplomats (in Jakarta, mind you) that there might be some chance

Of course there can be no question of power-sharing with Indonesia, which has no right to be there. You say: "Tens of thousands of Indonesian troops forced [the resistance] to retreat to the island's uplands." Yes, but you omit to say that these were forces of invasion intent upon placing a small neighbor which had the guts to declare independence under Indonesian control.

Ynu also omit to say, while quoting a Catholic Relief Services official as claiming that the guerrillas "come down to steal cows and food," that the Indonesians have caused the death of at least 100,000 Timorese. out of a population of 650,000.

> CARMEL BUDIARDIO. London.

On 'Yellow Rain'

Regarding "Soviet Chemical War-fare" (IHT, Dec. 2): Not one little droplet of "yellow rain" would ever have fallen if those Afghan villagers

and Indochinese resistance fighters had had chemical weapons of their own in drop in retalization on Soviet villages, Soviet troops. Those marchers for (Western, what else?) nuclear disarmament are inviting nuclear attack on themselves.

T. H. BAGLEY.

An Old Joke Regarding "Tales of Laughter and Tears in Iran" (1HT, Dec. 9): That

"true" story is so old, it seems to go from generation to generation. During World War II we heard exactly the same story, as a good joke, about Fiat's Agnelli, who supposedly hav-ing had a ski accident had a cast on one of his legs. He pulled the same trick, hiding foreign currency in the cast to fool the Italian customs people. Se non è vero, è ben trovato.

DR. ALEXANDER S. REINHARDT.

The Washington Post.

West Germans Worried Vieth By U.S. Plan to Shift Headquarters in War

By Harry Trimborn

BONN — A plan by the United States to move its European mili-lary headquarters from West Ger-thany to Britain in the event of war has southed off a controversy in West Germany over the United States determination and ability to defend continental Europe from Soviet attack.

The controversy has been fueled the initial confusion surrounding the recent disclosure of the sian by a British newspaper. The liguardian, in a report from Wash-

amgion.

West German, British and U.S. West German, British and U.S. officials at first demed that such a plan existed but later conceded that it was part of contingency

he planning.
The contingency plan calls for the establishment in Britain of a the establishment in Britain of a fallback" headquarters for the U.S. European Command, which is in Suttgart, 125 miles (200 kilometers) from the East German border. The headquarters, staffed by about 600 U.S. service personnel, is the administrative and support of the 150,000 U.S. service.

ply center for the 350,000 U.S. personnel in Western Europe.

The fallback headquarters, according to reports from Britain, would be established near a U.S. ar base outside High Wycombe, about 35 miles corthwest of London, and placed in operation in the event that the Stuttgart headquarers was overrun or otherwise made untenable by a Soviet attack

Peter Blaker, British minister of state for the armed forces, said in a recent radio interview that the fallback headquarters would not be used to conduct war operations. lo those duties would fall to the the event of an attack, he said North Atlantic Treaty Organiza-

The facility in Britain, he said, would take over the administrative headquarters to channel personnel and equipment from the United States to Europe in time of war.

However, reports of the plans for the fallback facility were seen

terattack.
The report also revived fears among West German anti-war activists that Washington was con-sidering the possibility that a ou-clear war could be confined to

Germany in Ashes."

West German officials, after initially saying they knew of no plan to establish the fallback headquar-

to establish the latitack headquarters, later admitted they had known about it since last spring.

The Guardian reported that the facility was mendoned in a classified report by Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger as part of U.S. strategic planning for the next five years. Ms. Weinberger directed that the facility be established ed that the facility be established in Britain by 1986 as "part of a survival pool to European command and control facility," the

Guardian report said. West German officials insisted that the proposal indicated no change in the strategy of defending Western Europe.

A Defense Ministry spokesman said that all speculation "about a change in NATO strategy, or a weakening in the United States' defense in Europe, has proved groundless." He and other officials insisted that preparing alternate military facilities for wartime is part of normal contingency planning undertaken by all countries.

early to speculate whether he was

being groomed to eventually take

the place of his 64-year-old father.

The changes increased the oum-ber of full committee members

from 245 to 251. Three seats had been vacant. Officials told The As-

societed Press that the expansion

was made to reflect a growth in the

Sources confirmed for the first

time that one of the three vacant

seats had belonged to Cornel Bur-

tica, n former deputy prime minis-

ter and foreign trade minister. Mr.

Burtica was dismissed last summer

from the executive political com-

mittee, which is the party's top rul-

volving embezzlement and mishan-dling of Western currency.

ing body, in a financial scandal in-

Ceausescu Reaffirms Romanian Diet Plan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches BUCHAREST - President Nicolae Ceausescu has reaffirmed a Communist Party diet program for Romanians that stresses specific amounts of certain foods each day
according to age, sex and the physical effort required by a person's

Speaking at the closing day of the party conference on Saturday, Mr. Ceausescu, who is also the party's first secretary, renewed the commitment to the plan announced in July. It sets an intake of 2,800-3,000 calories per person daily by 1985 and effectively stresses the need for a diet of meat, milk and vegetables.

Although meat is now rationed Although meat is now rationed everywhere except Bucharest to one kilogram (2.2 pounds) per person per month, Mr. Ceausescu, addressing 3,396 delegates, said that the 1982 per capita consumption of beef and fish was "68 to 70 kiand that hy 1985 Romanians would consume 75 to 85 kilograms of fish and meat per person per year. He gave no indication how the figures had been reached.

In a comment that suggested there would be some relaxation of the centralized planning system for agriculture. Mr. Ceausescu said that no limits would be imposed on what a farmer wished to produce or the quantities he produced

The more a citizen produces, the bigger will be his income," he said. While this gives everyone the chance to "get rich," he said, "there should be no lear that certein peasants would get too rich."

> · Mr. Ceausescu also said that evcryone who has land, including intellectuals, must work it, "no mat-ter what its size." He added: "Each farm should have a cow, pigs and poultry."

Resolutions adopted by the delegates included one promoting nine persons to full membership in the party's Central Committee, including Mr. Ceausescn's 29-year-old son Nicu, who is first secretary of the Young Communist League.
Nicu Ceausescu has been an al-

S. African Linked To U.K. Burglary

United Press International

LONDON — Joseph Klue, a
South African Emhassy official recently expelled from Britain, hired a burglar to break into the offices of three anti-South African groups in London this year, a court has been told.

The Foreign Office never said incisely why Mr. Klue was ordered out. But on Friday, the burglar, Edward Aspinall, 23, and a South African security agent, Peter Casleton, 38, were sentenced for burglarizing the London offices of the South-West Africa People's Organization, the African National Congress and the Pan African Congress of Azania.

Files, maps, photographs and addresses were stolen and sent to South Africa, the prosecution charged at the one-day trial at the Old Bailey criminal court. Mr. Assinall and Mr. Casleton pleaded guilty to conspiracy to burglary. Mr. Aspinall received a sentence of 18 months and Mr. Casleton a sentence of four years. -

by some West Germans as an indi-cation that the Reagan administra-non was considering abandoning, or was at least questioning, the strategy of forward delense in re-pelling any Soviet invasion of West Germany.

This strategy calls for all-out re-sistance to Soviet forces from the

sistance to Soviet forces from the moment they cross the West German border, because West Germany tacks the geographie width needed to allow Western forces to fall-back and regroup for a coun-

Central Europe. This interpreta-tion provides ammunition for West Germany's powerful peace

A banner displayed at a recent ano-war demonstration outside a U.S. military base near Stuttgart proclaimed, American Headquarters Moves to Britain and Leaves

Critics say that it is unrealistic to expect children, some of whom are oo more than 7 years old, to willingly part with a parent or loved one and to move to a strange ternate member for four years. However, it appeared to be too

with a certain group in mind and that is what it took care of. But it did not deal with any accompanying relatives.

number of party members, to 3.2 not be allowed to leave alone. stand from the Victnamese that they don't intend to cooperate if the mothers are split from their children," said Donald Colin, bead

> Nguyen Phi Thuyen, the Victnamese official in charge of Amerasian affairs, said Thursday before releasing the children that the

EC Moves Toward Ban Of Canadian Sealskins

BRUSSELS - European Conmunity governments have bowed to strong public pressure and agreed to take action that could lead to a comprehensive ban on the imports of skins of seal pups from Canada.

EC environment ministers decided after 11 hours of talks Saturday to take "all necessary and pos-sible measures within the limits of their national competence" to stop

Diplomats said the move was the first stage in a process that could lead to a legally enforced embargo throughout the EC on imports of booded and harp seal-

The annual cull of 180,000 seal pups off the coast of Newfound-land for their pelts, oil and meat bas led to widespread protests, and environmentalists and others have lohhied for a ban on the imports.

The decision was contained in a resolution that instructed the EC Executive Commission to investi-gate environmental aspects of the seal hunt with Canadian and Norwegian authorities and to re-port back by March "as a matter

of urgency. Ministers would then discuss more permanent community-wide arrangements depending on the outcome of the studies, the resolu-

tion said. In the meantime, individual member states would introduce their own legislation to block imports. Italy and the Netherlands have imposed bans and Britain requires all seal products to be la-beled, as a warning to consumers.

A Norwegian diplomat said the ministers had set a dangerous precedent by banning imports on moral grounds. Several hundred Norwegians take part in the hunt and depend on it for their livelibered has all Morants also trade. hoods, he said. Norway also trades heavily with the EC in sealskins.

Canadian diplomats refused to comment on the decision. Canada's trade in scalskins, worth more than \$3 million a year, is mainly with the EC. Canada denies objections by anti-sealing campaigners that the killing is cruel and puts entire species in danger of extinc-

Canadian officials, who have been touring European capitals, have hinted that the Ottawa.goverument might take retaliatory action if a ban were imposed. Diplo-mats said this was why Britain and West Germany hesitated to agree

to an overall ban. Fishermen from both countries benefit from special arrangements to fish in Canadian waters. ■ Greenpeace Welcomes Step

The international conservationist group Greenpeace gave a cau-tious welcome to the EC decision. Reuters reported Saturday from London. "It's a step along the way," said Mark Glover of Greenpeace, which has been fighting to end the seal hunts.

A spokeswoman for the British

trade department said that Britain had agreed to introduce a volun-tary ban on the import of sealskins that would be discussed with importers. "It's a matter of persua-sion," she said.

In Oslo, Leiv Groennever, Norway's deputy minister of fisheries, said the decision violated EC obligations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and came as a disappointment to his

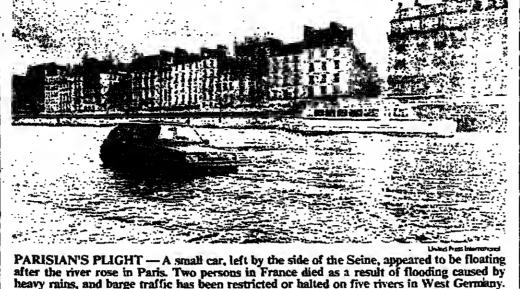
U.S. Senate Kills Plan For Broadcasts to Cuba The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's plan to broad-cast news about Cuba to its citizens on the proposed Radio Martí has been killed by Congress. The Senate refused on a voice

vote Friday to provide \$7.5 million for the radio station in a stopgap spending resolution. The House had voted earlier against including funds for the station in its version of the resolution.

Turkish Leader in Jakarta

The Associated Press JAKARTA, Indonesia - President Suharto and President Kenan Evren of Turkey, who arrived here Friday for three days of talks, met Saturday and agreed to step up trade between their nations.



after the river rose in Paris. Two persons in France died as a result of flooding caused by heavy rains, and barge traffic has been restricted or halted on five rivers in West Germany.

New U.S. Law May Stall Emigration Of Amerasians From 5 Countries

tives had been raised repeatedly

with the U.S. authorities but that

Hanoi had yet to receive a satisfac-

tory response. The American gov-

ernment has no clear policy on rel-

Couple Abducted

In San Salvador

SAN SALVADOR - A Salva-

doran free-lance television camera-

man and his wife have been kid-

napped by armed men from their

home in San Salvador and have

not been heard from since, accord-

Witnesses said a group of armed civilians dragged José Luis Diaz, 29, and his wife, Fidela Funes, from their home at 1 A.M. Satur-

day and tonk them to an undis-

closed destination. Their 4-year-

The witnesses said armed men

in uniform stood outside while the

civilians went in. A spokesman for

ing to friends of the couple.

old son was left behind.

atives." he said.

Los Angeles Times Service BANGKOK - A 10-week interruption in the emigration of Amerasian children from Vieunam ended last week with the departure of 22 children, but the program might soon be stalled again despite

u.S. policy.
U.S. policy.
U.S. officials and aid workers agreed that a new U.S. law aimed at facilitating the entry of Amerasians into the United Sintes would do little to allow entry for signifi-cant numbers of the children. The children were fathered by Americans during the war in Vietnam.

The new rules also apply to Amerasians in Thailand, Laos, Cambodia and South Korea. No one disputes that the legislation, enacted in October to take ef-

fect Jan. I, removed several legal barriers that had harred all hut a handful of Amerasians from entering the United States. The technical obstacles, however, have been replaced hy emotional ones.

The law provides only for the children and not for those who have reared or cared for them. Asian mothers or guardians must sign an irrevocable waiver of their cus-tody rights before the children can be admitted into the United States,

Jack E. Fortner, director of the Bangkok office of the U.S. Immi-gration and Naturalization Ser-vice, said: "The law was enacted

Even if children were eager to go to the United States under the oew law, officials in Hanoi have stressed that Amerasians would

of a U.S. refugee program that oversees the departure of Amera-sians from Vietnam.

Clara Malraux Dies; **Was Author and Critic**

New York Times Service PARIS - Clara Malraux, 85, author, art critic and a leading figure in the anti-Nazi resistance in France, died Wednesday in Paris. She was the first wife of André Malraux, author and minister of culture under de Gaulle.

ters for German Jews fleeing the Nazis before and after the out-break of World War II. She kept her husband's name, despite their separation in 1939, to protect herself from the Jewish round-ups during the German occupation of France. The two were divorced in 1946, Mr. Malraux died in 1976.

was eclipsed by that of her hus-hand. Clara Malraux gained re-nown for six volumes of memoirs chronicling the political and cul-tural qualities of modern France. As an essayist she was respected for her irony and perception about

At 19, Clara Goldschmidt, a member of a wealthy family of German Jewish origin, fell in love with Mr. Malraux. They became lovers and traveled to Italy, Austria and Germany, unconcerned about their scandalized (amilies. They later married against paren-

Cambodia together, Mr. Malraux attempted to make a financial killing by absconding with Khmer sta-tues, hoping to sell them to Americollectors. He was arrested, and his wife returned to France and organized a campaign to free him. She exhausted her own funds and got lawyers and celebrities to work for his release.

When he was freed as a result of her efforts, he was no longer a mi-nor surrealist hut a celebrity with a book contract in his pocket. His book, "The Royal Way," pub-lished in 1930, told of a search for temples lost in the depths of Asia. Mr. Malraux credited the Annamese people for his freedom and denied Mrs. Malraux the thanks

Homer Ferguson GROSSE POINTE, Michigan (AP) — Homer Ferguson, 94, a former two-term Michigan senator who argued that it was mexcusable. that the U.S. military was surprised by the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, died Friday at

68. a leading anthropologist and a member of the Dutch resistance in cer at Calvary Hospital in the Bronx, New York.

that Hanoi's motives may not be

entirely pure. John J. Cullen, an official of the U.S. Catholic Con-

ference who is attached to Mr.

Colin's refugee program, said Viet-namese officials considered the

mothers to "be one step above the Some refugee officials acknowledge that Vietnam may have a le-"They want to get rio of the mothers, too," he added. ginmate concern in trying to keep families together, but they caution

The Viennamese government is not the only Asian government complaining about the "childrenonly" rule. The Pennsylvania-hased Pearl S.

Buck Foundation, the only private welfare agency that deals exclusively with Amerasian problems. estimates that there may be as many as 68,000 of the children in the five countries affected by the new law, with perhaps 50,000 in Vietnam alone, Vietnamese officials put their Amerasian population at about 16,000.

Previous LI.S. immigration rules gave a low priority to Amerasians, and only those who could prove they were entitled to U.S. citizenship were admitted. Only a little more than 100 have been able to do so, and after last week's flight fewer than 70 children granted citi-zen status remained in Vietnam.

Under the liberalized regulation, children will be required to pro-vide only minimum proof that they

the security forces denied that they had detained Mr. Diaz and his wife, and a spokesman for President Alvaro Magaña said attempts were fathered by an American to gain admission to the United States. would be made to locate the cou-

Clara Mairaux

Mayor of Dearborn, Michigan, during 15 terms from 1942 to 1978

that were characterized by munici-

pal efficiency and segregationist policies. Thursday at Henry Ford

Brother Charles Henry Buttimer.

73, the first non-French leader of

the Christian Brothers since the

Hospital in Detroit.

Orville L. Hubbard, 80, former

She organized a network of shel-

While her own literary career

European intellectual life.

tal wishes

While they were traveling in

she felt were her due.

his suhurban Detroit home. The cause of death was not disclosed.

He was a dissenter in a 1943 Senate committee report that absolved President Franklin D. Roosevelt of blame for the Japanese at-tack that led to U.S. involvement in World War II. Mr. Ferguson. who went to Washington saying he would be "a why-man, not a yes-man," sponsored legislation that added the words "under God" to the Pledge of Allegiance to the American flag.

Other deaths: Annemarie de Waal Malefijt, World War II. Wednesday of can-

Argentine Army Says It Has Ended Covert Latin American Operations

By Jackson Diehl

Hushington Post Service
BUENOS AIRES — Following new revelations on Argentina's role in covert operations in Central America, military leaders have as-sured government officials that Argenune Army personnel have been withdrawn from the region, ac-

cording to government sources.

Government and military officials concede that a number of Argentine paramilitaries may still be working with rightist groups in Honduras against the Nicaraguan government. But they say the men are mercenaries no longer backed

hy the Argenine Army.

"We have been told the people pulled out," said a civilian government official, who asked not to be identified. "Now if there are mercenaries who went there and decided they wanted to stay, we cannot control that."

In 2 recently released videotape recording, Hector Frances, a self-described defector from the Argen-tine operations, described in detail the little-publicized activity and its

command organization.

After the release of the tape, a Foreign Ministry official met with President Reynaldo Bignone to de-mand information, according to several government sources.

Mr. Bignone told the diplomat, Carlos Muñiz, that no Argentine Army personnel were now working coverily in Central America, according to a reliable source. The president also made the same assurance recently to a visiting Nicaraguan economic official, anoth-

er diplomane source said.

The apparent Argentine move to scale down involvement in operations in Central America follows a dramatic shift of its official foreign policy as a result of its war with Britain over the Falkland Islands in the spring.

From a sharp perception of Central America's conflicts in East-West terms and support for U.S. policies, Argentina has moved to strengthen its ties with Cube, Nicaragua and the nonaligned movement, which backed its claim to the Falklands. Argentina calls the islands the Malvinas,

Argentina recently signed a trade agreement with a delegation of Nicaragua's Sandinist govern-ment, offered financing for imports of Argentine products, and it backed Nicaragua's bid to join the UN Security Council. Officials in the Foreign Ministry, which is dominated by civil-

ians, have privately pressured mili-tary leaders to end any involvement in covert activities against Nicaragua or the flow of arms to leftist insurgents in El Salvador. The timing of the Argentine withdrawal remains unclear to officials and diplomats. Some civilian government officials said that

all Argentine officials left the region during or soco after the Falk-lands conflict, which lasted from April 2 to June 14. But others said it appeared that the withdrawal may have taken place in phases and that some been ordered out. Several officers

are still in Honduras on an official basis as advisers or instructors. Foreign Ministry officials now say the Nicaraguans appear cager to accept the change in Argentine policy and to overlook past opera-

"I think they are anxious to re-huild relations with Argentina," said an official who has talked with Nicaraguan diplomats. "They see themselves as under a serious threat from the United States, a tightening ring, and they would like to have the support of Latin American countries

Argentine officials describe their country's active involvement in Central America as a misguided deviation from longtime Argentine policy. For years, the country shunned involvement in hemispheric conflicts as well as most reional initiatives by the United

According to government officials, the involvement by the military in Honduras began in late 1979. Military leaders were angered then by evidence that the Sandinists had associated with exiled leaders of Argentina's guerrilla movement, according to military

Roman Catholic religious order was formed in 1680, of a stroke General Leopoldo F. Galtieri, who became commander in chief Wednesday in South Kingstown, in December 1979, two years be-Rhode Island, Joe Lee (Big Joe) Williams, 83. fore taking over as president, was a strong advocate of Argentine action in the region, according to diplomatic and military sources. hlues singer and guitarist whose compositions included "Bahy, Please Don't Go." Friday in Macon, Mississippi.
Sir George Pope, 80. general manager of The Times of London from 1965 to 1967, Friday in Lon-According to an officer who was present, General Galneri said at a

Central American communists.

Much of the Argentine operauon in Central America remains shrouded in secrecy. But govern-

President Jimmy Carter in fighting

ment officials and diplomats say the Argentine force, centered in Honduras, apparently included personnel from the army's intelli-gence battalion, other training and command officers and paramiti-tary irregulars who had been used against leftist terrorists and other military opponents in Argentina, Military leaders here have denied that there has been any Argentine activity in Central America. The tape of Mr. Frances's allegations was shown Nov. 30 in Mexico City by the leftist Demo-cratic Journalists' Union of Mexico. His allegations caused anger and embarrassment within the government, officials said, but

there was little public reaction. Government officials privately concede that Mr. Frances had attended an Argentine military school and appeared to have been associated with the activity in Central America. But they insisted he

U.S. Legal Ambiguities Permit Guatemala Aid

By Richard J. Meislin

GUATEMALA CITY -- Ambiguities in congressional restrictions on aid to Guatemala have made it ssible for the United States to continue to provide some military parts, instruction and informal advice to Guatemala's armed forces. according to Western officials

U.S. military aid was cut off in 1977, when the Guatemalan government refused assistance after the Carter administration issued a report highly critical of the country's performance on human rights. Congress then followed by imposing restrictions on military aid, citing the human rights situa-

Now it appears increasingly likely that the aid will be restored. at the request of President Ronald Reagan. At the same time, there have been indications that violence in the Guatemalan countryside has eased after strong government actions to control guerrilla insurgen-

cy,
"I would say the mood is changing." Representative Michael D.
Barnes, chairman of the House
Subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs, said Friday when asked about the likelihood that Congress would approve a formal resump-tion of military aid. "I think there will be some opposition to aid in Congress, but I think it will be

Although Congress has prohibited formal military assistance to Guatemala, the country has continued to benefit from U.S. mili-

According to a Western intelli-gence official, Guatemala has received several consignments of parts and equipment that had been ordered before the congressional ban was imposed.

These shipments came to light

last mouth when leftist guerrillas from a group called the Organization of People in Arms made available documents that they said they had found in the wreckage of a Guatemalan Air Force helicopter. One document referred to a shipment of "200 pounds that the Guaaalan Air Force must pick up at the Homestead hase in Florida," a reference to a U.S. Air Force hase.

Most of the undelivered shipments consisted of "modifica-tions" to military equipment that the Guatemalans already had, the intelligence official said.

A spokesman for the U.S. Embassy in Guatemala City. Martin

Ronan, said it was not the embas-

sy's policy to answer questions for publication. However, U.S. offi-cials are known to believe that the shipments that were, as they are termed, "in the pipeline," were not covered by the congressional re-

Two U.S. officers attached to the embassy's military group have been giving instruction to Guaternalan forces in their "areas of expertise," an intelligence official

Captain Jesse Garcia, a member of the U.S. Special Forces, teaches a variety of skills, including counterinsurgency tactics, at the Escue-la Politécnica, a military school in Guatemala City. He is working under an intergovernment program that allows the sharing of military knowledge.

Lieutenant Colonel Benjamir Castro of the U.S. Air Force has been instructing Guatemalan pi-lots but is said to have limited his lessons to international flight pro-It is military equipment, however, that the Guatemalan govern-ment sees as critical in its hattle

against insurgents. Earlier this month, Guatemala's president. General Jose Efrain Rios Montt. sought to convince Mr. Reagan that the human rights situation had improved to the point that Guatemala was deserving of mili-The Guatemalan Air Force is in great need of spare parts for its helicopters and planes. Other than

that, General Rios Montt said Friday, "we do not want sophisticated or expensive arms - just a few discarded rifles for our civil patrols." Amnesty International, the London-hased human rights group, re-

ported earlier this year that more than 2,600 people had died since General Rios Montt took power in March, most of them at the hands of government security forces. The government has strenuously denied the charge.

Chinese Fishermen Fire At Hong Kong Patrol The Associated Press

HONG KONG - A Chinese fishing vessel fired at a Hong Kong naval patrol in what was likely "a case of misunderstandaccording to police.

ing," according to police.

Fishermen opened fire when navy personnel boarded the ship before dawn Saturday to question the captain, a spokesman said. He said officials found seven rifles and one machine gun on board,

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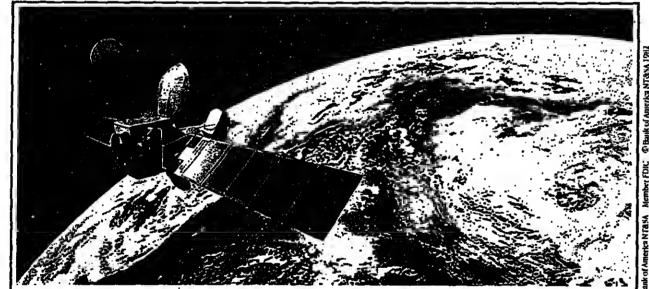
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EUROBONDS

By TERRY GROSS

Economists Say Bond Markets Might Be More Stable in 1983

DARIS — Interest rates and oil prices, interest rates and oil prices. If it I were possible to quantify the amount of space given to these two subjects in newspapers and financial journals over the past decade, the result probably would be exasperatingly immense.

To the average reader, it must seem quite enough already, thank you. But these two subjects have for the past decade set the climate in which financial decisions have been made.

mancial decisions have been made.

Which means that economists for major financial institutions, interest rate presumptions in hand, will keep a very close eye on the OPEC meeting that began Saturday in Vienna.

The OPEC meeting brings to a close what has been a very volatile year—for the Eurobond market, for all markets. As their trading desks get out of unwanted positions and square the books for the year-end, the economists are looking forward to the first part of 1983. Loading interest rate scenarios and OPEC scenarios and a number of other factors into their data banks, they are deter-

their data banks, they are deter-mining what they believe to be the best way for market partici-pants to negotiate the unknown. **Eurobond Yields** For Week Ended Dec. 15
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Intil Inst. Ig term FLx. They are in agreement on two things. The new year might of-fer somewhat more stability on

bond markets, and there are still a great many unknowns cloudng the view. Interest rates are expected to continue to decline through the

continue to decline through the first and possibly the second quarter of next year. But "we'll see a temporary rise in rates" as the economy picks up, according to James Lothian, the Ciobank vice president who heads the bank's financial research group, "perhaps in the second quarter."

Market Turnover

For Week Ended Dec. 17

Roy Moor, chief economist for First National Bank of Chicago, said last week that the decline in rates "will be significant." He predicted a prime rate averaging 9.6 percent in the second quarter, adding that rates would probably rise in the second half "fueled by the burgeoning Treasury deficit and renewed short-term credit demand" as businesses in the second half "fueled by the burgeoning treasury deficit and renewed short-term credit demand" as businesses in crease their capital outlays. The prime is currently 111/2 percent at major

The decline in interest rates is being led by the Federal Reserve, which most economists agree is moving in part out of a desire to put some momentum into the economy.

But Fed policy, and its recent stance of passively watching large increases in the money supply, has evoked some worry.

"I have a concern about what has been happening to monetary growth," said Mr. Lothian. "There has been some distortion due to financial innovation. Given more distortion with the new money market

accounts, the Fed is going to be sort of flying by instruments, and if they overdo it on bank reserve growth, they'll have to tighten up."

"The new Super NOW accounts will make things difficult for the Fed," said Paul W. Boltz, an economist with Continental Illinois Bank & Trust. "This is a monumental technical problem. They may not be able

to set [money.supply] targets next year."

Not being able to set targets, or setting them by "instruments," could mean a felcindling of inflation, economists said, although Mr. Boltz added that the low capacity-use rate and high unemployment would absorb quite a lot of money growth before another inflationary spiral was ignit-

While the exact equation is open to debate, it is about here that oil prices enter. The effect of lower oil prices would be twofold: It would cut inflation, allowing lower interest rates in spite of slightly faster money growth, and it would decrease the indirect tax of higher fuel costs for

both industry and the consumer.

For industry, this would mean higher profits and more money for capital investment, and for consumers it would mean more money for spending on-houses, cars, washing machines and the like. Lower oil prices, therefore, could help fuel the recovery for which everyone has

been waiting.

"We think the trickle-down effect from the lower oil price," wrote Perry Aldred and Brian Scott Quinn of Ross & Partners (Securities) in London, "could revitalize Western industry over the space of the oext two years without it baving any inflationary implications."

John Atkin, Citibank vice president and the bank's economist in London, agreed that reduced oil prices "would almost certainly contribute to an expansion in the world economy." He added that lower oil prices would he damaging to countries such as Mexico, which earn a great deal of their foreign exchange from oil, and that this in turn could add to the

would be damaging to comment such as Mexico, which earn a great dear
of their foreign exchange from oil, and that this in turn could add to the
strains on international banking.
But, be said, "if you weigh the scales, I think that [lower oil prices]
would still tip very strongly toward the positive."

The question, then, remains: Will oil prices come down? Judging from
the mixed signals coming out of Vienna, the answer will not be known

until the final communique is read.

Susan Bluff, an economist for Bankers Trust in London, said its view was that OPEC would not cut the dollar price of oil because of the current weakening of the dollar. "Any cut in the dollar oil price," she said, "would be underspined by the weakening of the dollar. The important thing, for the oil producers right now is what is happening to the dollar."

She said, however, that it was possible that a realignment of quality and geographical premiums on oil would come out of the Vienna meet-

Even with no cut in the dollar price of oil, she added, countries whose currencies appreciate against the dollar. West Germany and Japan for (Continued on Page 9, Col. 2)

Fed Keeps Pumping **Funds Into Economy**

By Michael Quint

New York Times Service NEW YORK — With business credit demand and the economy weak, the Federal Reserve released data Friday that showed it was continuing to supply the banking system with the funds necessary to sustain both rapid money supply growth and lower interest rates.

The Fed also reported Friday that, for the week ended Dec. 8, business loans ontstanding at large banks declined by \$1.2 billion and are now nearly \$8.6 billion below

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

the peak of \$220 billion during the week ended Oct. 6. The decline in the first week of December was much larger than the \$259-million drop in the comparable week last

Business loans are much weaker than seasonal and are yet another sign of the weak economy," said Maury Harris, an economist at Paine Webber Inc.

The latest Fed data showed that.

in the week ended Wednesday, the banking system held an average of \$98 million more that it was required to hold in reserves, the funds banks must keep on deposit

The availability of reserves is a sign, analysts agreed, that the Fed is not yet alarmed about the rapid growth of the money supply. Since October, the Fed has not focused on the M-I money supply measure, which it appropries weekly and which it announces weekly and which was the primary target of

monetary policy earlier in the year.
M-1, which is currency plus
checking accounts, increased by

U.S. Consumer Rates For Week Ended Dec. 17 "All Savers" Certificates 6.49 % 6-Month Savings Certificates.... . 8.77 % Tax-Exempl Bonds Bond Buyer 20-Bond Index Money Market Funds Conspine's 7-Day Average

\$3.5 billion in the week ended Dec.

g and is now about \$17 billion above the level that would be consistent with the maximum 5½-percent growth rate that the Fed set as an annual growth target early this Other, hroader money supply measures, particularly M-3, have

become more important in recent weeks, Fed officials have said. When the discount rate, the fee the Fed charges on loans to banks, was cut to 8½ percent from 9 percent last Monday, the Fed cited recent slowing in the broader money supply measures as one reason for cuting the rate.

ting the rate.

Friday, the Fed announced upward revisions of \$800 million in the November levels of the two broader money supply measures, M-2 and M-3, for which it annonnees data only monthly.

For both measures, the fourth quarter growth target announced by the Fed is 8½ percent to 9½ percent. M-2, which is defined as M-1 plus small savings deposits, certain short-term bank borrow-ings and money market mutual ings and money market mnual funds used by the public, increased by \$19.8 billion in November and is \$6.8 billion above the level consistent with 91/2-percent growth.



Paul A. Volcker: Keeping money growth "appropriately restrained."

What Is the Fed Up to Now?

NEW YORK - Last summer, confronted with an unprecedented combination of economic, financial and political pressures, the Federal Reserve System started to back away from its commitment to a tight monetary policy. Almost overnight, the Fed began pouring money into the banks, sending interest rates plummeting and the financial markets into euphoria.

Most economists now believe that the central bank has made a fundamental and welcome change in policy and technique. For many politicians, too, the ap-parent switch comes as a relief. With the unemploy-ment rate heading for 11 percent, they applaud the idea that the Fed has switched from a policy aimed at reducing inflation to one aimed at reviving growth.

But the conclusion that the Fed has made a major, long-lasting turnaround in policy is premature. Monetary measurements are notoriously unstable over short time spans, and thus the recent spurt in the growth of money may exaggerate the Fed's intendons. Moreover, analysts generally agree that the central bank's professed determination to stabilize the money supply and the price level is genuine.

Both the Reagan administration and the Federal Reserve insist that the central bank's basic policy has not changed. Lawrence A. Kudlow, assistant director the Office of Management and Budget, said: "Money has been looser in the last four or five months." But he added that he is not sure whether this change is "good, had or insignificant."

Meanwhile, investors, bruised by repeated encounters with inflation, seem to be keeping a wary eye on what the Fed is actually doing, as opposed to what officials say it is doing. The recent rapid growth of bank reserves, which has fueled an explosion in the money supply this fall, has raised fears that policy really has changed. If so, the strategy could backfire, leading to n resurgence of inflationary fears, rising

In a recent address, Henry C. Wallich, the senior member of the Federal Reserve Board, spelled out what a likely sequence of events would be following a fundamental "easing" of monetary policy. Initially, be said, there would be a "drop in short- and long-term interest rates, then, as inflation began to accelerate, a rise at least in long rates while the central hank was holding down short rates. Eventually the whole rate structure would be forced up."

For the Fed, the issue is whether the explosion in

the money supply has already got out of hand: If the moncy managers continue to create bank

reserves and money at a rapid pace, they would take the chance of generating another wave of inflaconary fears and a consequent jump in interest rates.

• If the central bank oghtens up sometime soon, that could mean a new, if temporary, bulge in sbort-term credit costs this winter, snuffing out the expected economic recovery long before it has a chance to

gather momentum, In seeking a safe route between inflation and recession, Paul A. Volcker, chairman of the Fed, and his colleagues on the board and in the system's 12 regional banks will have to thread their way through a minefield littered with economic and poliocal booby traps. The U.S. economy has been stagnant for four years. Rates of unemployment and business failures are at post-Depression highs. And there is wide agreement that lower interest rates, particularly in long-term

markets, are essential for recovery.

But investors, scarred by decades of rising interest rates and falling bond prices, could become skittish at the first sign of inflation. In fact, some analysts think that may already have happened. Last week, bond prices fell and long-term rates rose after the Fed announced a reduction in its key lending rate, the dis-

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 2)

NEW ISSUE

Brazil Appears to Scrap Plans for Rapid Growth

By Warren Hoge

New York Times Service RIO DE JANEIRO - With its agreement to terms for an Interna-tional Monetary Fund loan, Brazil appears to have applied the brakes in its rush toward great power sta-

"It was difficult for us to say stop, and we needed someone else to come in and tell us to do it," Ruy Barreto, head of the Nadonal Confederation of Chambers of Commerce, said.

There is a recognition that the austerity program the country has adopted in connection with the three-year, \$4.5-billion IMF loan agreed to on Wednesday in Brasilis promises more unemployment, higher prices of key consumer items and a deepening of a recession that is now in its second year. There is also a growing and widely expressed belief that the loan agreement and the austerity program mark the end of the drive for major economic development, a policy managed by a small team of technically minded decisinn-

a policy managed by a small team of technically minded decisinn-makers within the government.
"It's the coup de grace for technocracy," said a director of a major holding company here. "Farewell to megalomania," was the way Exame, the country's leading business and the same technical same t ness magazine, puts it in its new

At a gathering of major business leaders in the home of one of them in Rio de Janeiro on Thursday. several participants said the IMF agreement represented the beginning of an economic abertura, or opening," to match the publicized political abertura that Brazil is currently going through. As in the political sphere, they said, there was a need to reduce authoritarianism and permit wider participation in setting the country's economic

"It's going to bring more effi-ciency into business operations," said a Brazilian representative of a foreign bank. "Now the guy who spent one day in his factory and four in Brasilia will have to reverse the ratio." The reaction has been remarka-

bly caim for a country that had mightily resisted seeking assistance from the IMF since rumors that it might do so first arose three years

Unlike Argentina and Mexico, where new IMF austerity programs have followed the shocks of

a war and an abrupt end in an oil boom, respectively. Brazil has been living with a oghtened economy fur the last two years. The program the IMF negotiators accepted was based on one the Brazilian govern-ment had projected for 1983 and had made public in October.

The greatest imponderable is how much more unemployment will come about and what social reactions there could be to it. Un-employment is roughly computed to be higher than 20 percent in the major cities, and a growth rate of 6 percent is considered necessary to produce the 1.5 million new jobs

the country must create each year for its growing population. Under the IMF-approved plan for 1983, growth would be only 1½ to 2 per-Industry, operating at only 77 percent of capacity, is condemned to at least another year of stagnation. The key restrictions in that

area are an average 16-percent cut in the hudgets of the giant state companies that dominate the econnmy and a \$3.5-billion reduction in imports, on which industrial ex-pansion depends. Prices for fuel oil and diesel fuel will rise.

sults of the pinch in prices of such things as bread, gasoline, sugar and cooking gas, items from which government subsidies are to be re-

The first months of the new year will be particularly onerous because the government traditionally holds back price rises at the end of the previous year to produce the most felicitous annual inflation figure. The projected number far 1982 is around 98 percent, and the

government is eager to keep it be-low three digits at all eosts.

For husiness executives, the out-look is not so bleak. Taxes on fi-nancial transactions are expected to be removed, and interest rates, maintained at up to 190 percent to enchurage people to borrow abroad, will fall substantially.

Business executives are particu-larly pleased by the IMF-induced euts of 16 percent in the budgets of the state companies. These enterprises were charged with running the development projects that Brazil has erected on a large scale over the last decade, and they were re-sponsible for the major portion of the foreign deht.

Brazilian Aides Meet With Bankers Today

By James Poole

RIO DE JANEIRO - Brazil, backed by a new agreement with the International Monetary Fund on an economic program for 1983, meets its major bank creditors in New York Monday to try to put together a loan package aimed at keeping it solvent.

Carlos Langoni, central bank governor, has said he will seek a voluntary commitment from international banks to provide enough cash to see Brazil through the first six months of 1983.

Foreign banking sources in Rio de Janeiro were cautious about forecasting the outcome of the New York meeting, but bankers were generally expected to take a positive attitude following Brazil's agreement with the IMF.

Officials said details of the plan would be presented at the New

York meeting by Mr. Langoni, Planning Minister Antônio Delfim Netto and Finance Minister Ernane Galvêas.

They said the plan called for a sharp cut in borrowing requirements from foreign banks from around \$18 billion this year to \$9.1 billion in 1983, a reduction in the rate of inflation from its present rate of about 95 percent to 70 per-cent next year and slashed public spending and state subsidies. Bankers fear that the world fi-

nancial system could be badly sbaken if Brazil fails to keep its payments up to date. Two other major Latin American nations, Mexico and Argentina, have al-ready fallen behind on such repay-

The three countries have foreign debts totaling more than \$200 billion. Bankers here estimate Brazil's overseas commitments at nearly \$89 billion.

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DECEMBER 1982

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Svenska Handelshanken Gro	up Serjes Bank	Corporation Internati	ional Un	ion Bank of Fig	land Ltd.	Union Bank of S	witzerland (Securities)

After Chapman's Death Fred Bushell, 56, former finance director who became chairman after Mr. Chapman's death, said:

Lotus Future Uncertain

LONDON — The death Thursday morning of Colin Chapman, the automobile designer who ran Group Lotus Car Cos., has raised new questions about the effort to reverse the company's sagging for-

Mr. Chapman founded the sports car company in 1955 and became a millionaire when he took it public in 1968. However, business success proved more elusive than the winner's circle on racetracks. (An appreciacion of Mr. Chapman appears on Page 13.)

In 1975 it took a five-year, £2-million loan (\$3.22 million at current rates) by American Express Internacional Bank to rescue the company, despite the recognition resulting from the six world champiouships that racing teams driv-ing Lotuses had won during the 1960s and 1970s.

But neither that infusion, nor the £600,000 overdraft facility given Lotus by the American Express bank, was enough to put the com-pany on a sound footing. When the bank announced this autumn that it would not renew its long-term loan, Lotus found itself unable to finance its expansion plans. The scramble for additional support has yet to pay off.

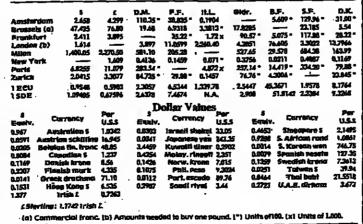
"We haven't stated exactly what we need, but it's not a vast sum." He conceded, however, that "it is substantially more than the £1.7-million overdraft that American

million overdraft that American Express has talked with us about."
The failure to obtain long-term financing forced Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co., Lotus's auditing firm, to qualify the Norwich-based company's long-delayed 1981 report, when it was issued early this month. Lotus had an operating loss of £109,000 on sales of £9.9 million. That came on top of a 1980 loss of £739,000, which included £1.2 million in develop-

This year's capital squeeze came after car production fell from 1,000 units in 1979 to 450 in 1980 and 345 last year. During that time, distribution in the United States, which had accounted for 40 percent of sales, collapsed.

The company, however, has not changed its plans to expand production with a new model based on a Toyota engine, according to Mr. Bushell Lotus's new U.S. distributor, British Performance Car Imports, which is based in New Jersey, will reintroduce the cars in the United States by Fehruary.

CURRENCY RATES Interbank exchange rates for Dec. 17, excluding bank service charges





5 Gulfstream II/III - 1 Boeing 737 5 Boeing 727 - 1 Boeing 707 - all Executiv JET AVIATION PRIVATE JET SERVICES

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December 20, 1982

Mexican Officials **Moving Rapidly Toward Austerity**

MEXICO CITY — With a flurry of new laws, decrees and initiatives, Mexico's new government has moved rapidly to impose a broad economic austerity program and to tackle the country's huge foreign debt prob-

lem.

Many of the new measures, including the relaxation of exchange controls, effectively reverse the policies of the administration of Jose Lopez Portillo, which bequeathed Mexico's worst economic crisis in 40 years to President Miguel de la Madrid on Dec. 1.

Unlike his predecessor, who blamed external forces, such as the drop in oil prices and the rise in interest rates, for Mexico's troubles, Mr. de la Madrid has also stressed that the

Mr. de la Madrid has also stressed that the main answer to the crisis must be found at-home, through a belt-tightening program to re-duce the budget deficit and, therefore, foreign

duce the budget deficit and, therefore, foreign borrowing requirements.

As a quid pro quo for the austerity measures, Finance Minister Jesús Silva Herzog, in a telex message recently to Mexico's 1,400 foreign bank creditors, formally asked for a restructuring of \$20 billion worth of debts due between August of this year and December 1984 and for \$5 billion in new credit next year to ease the country's balance-of-payments crisis. In effect, the banks were asked to postpone all repayment of debt principal through Dec. 31, 1984. The response from bankers has been favorable so far.

The request has been endorsed by the man-

The request has been endorsed by the managing director of the International Monetary. Fund, Jacques de Larosière, who has warhed that he will not recommend approval of a three-year \$3.92 billion IMF loan to Mexico unless he receives assurance of support for unless he receives assurances of support for Mexico by commercial banks by Wednesday.

In a cable to the international banking com-

munity dated Dec. 1, Mr. de Larosière argued that \$5 billion in new commercial credit was essential and that "the restructuring of the debt would need to be on realistic terms."

One of the obstacles to a fresh refinancing agreement between Mexico and its foreign banks also appears close to solution. That problem is how to handle about \$1 billion in interest arrears on the private sector's \$20 bit lion foreign deht.

Following negotiations with a 13-bank advisory committee representing Mexico's creditors, Mr. Silva Herzog suggested that the interest be paid by companies in pesos into a trust fund at the Bank of Mexico, which would then repay the past due interest in dollars as foreign

repay the past due interest in dollars as foreign exchange becomes available.

While foreign bankers are studying Mexico's assorted debt proposals, however, they are also elosely monitoring internal developments for evidence that the de la Madrid administration is willing to carry out the austerity program outlined in a "letter of intent" to the IMF last month.

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New Peso Rates Announced

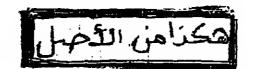
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Mexico's central bank, as expected an-Mexico's central bank, as expected, announced new rates for the peso Sunday, Reuters reported from Mexico City. The bank said the buying and selling rate will be 95 and 95.10 per dullar, compared with 50 previously. The new rates were to take effect Monday.

The government said that a free market rate to be determined by supply and demand also would come into effect Monday.



China Sets **Ambitious** Oil Goals

 $\underbrace{\xi^{-1}(\cdot,\cdot)}_{t} = \underbrace{f_{t}(\cdot,\cdot)}_{t} \underbrace{f_{t}$

By Richard Pascoe

Resters

BELTING — China announced

Sanday plans to double oil production by the year 2000 and economic targets for next year that include a rise in imports by one quarter.

The Chinese news agency quoted Xia Guozbi, deputy minister of acclory and minerals.

geology and minerals, as saying that the government was aiming to find sufficient oil reserves to doo-He output to two million berreis a Listing economic targets for 1983, the agency said China aimed to expand its foreign trade next

mated figure for this year. While exports were set to increase by 4.8 percent, imports would rise 25.3 percent, the agency

year by 14.4 percent from the esti-

This would mean China would run a trade deficit of around \$1.5 billion next year, compared with an expected surplus this year, and is likely to boost the hopes of many foreign companies trying to export to the Chinese.

The agency said China would make efforts cent year to import advanced technology, especially that needed to modernize existing

It said trade figures this year were expected to show a drop of D.6 percent overall from last year, an apparent result of Prime Minis-ter Zhao Ziyang's economic retrenchment program, which has cut back on imports of heavy industrial equipment. Imports are expected to be down 1.9 percent and exports up by 0.5 percent.

Western experts are predicting a hig balance of payments surplus this year, and China's latest figures for loreign exchange reserves, re-leased separately Sunday, rein-forced this. The agency quoted the central bank, the People's Bank of China, as saying reserves rose by nearly 31 percent in the third quarter of 1982 to \$9,23 billion, compared with \$7.1 billion at the end of June. The end-September 1981 figure was around \$3.8 billion.

The ambitious plan to double oil output comes against a background of flagging production, as China's biggest oilfield, at Daqing in Manchuria, has peaked. But China hopes to tap big offshore reserves with the aid of U.S., West European and Japanese companies

by the end of the decade.

Other targets released included another record harvest forecast. with 1983 grain output forecast at 342.5 million metric tons, an increase of 7.5 million tons from this year's estimated record of 335 million tons.

French, Italian Firms Win Abn Dhabi Jobs

ABU DHABI — The govern-lune, total reserves of all banks and thrift institutions have risen at an annual rate of about 12.5 permillion) for the construction of water desalination plants.

Rapid An Italian concern, Italimiant, said its 550 million dirham contract was for the hulding of three plant near the Umm al-Nar refin-ery, east of the capital. Sidem of France said it would build a desailnation plant, with a daily capacity of six million gallons, near Abu

NEW EUROBOND ISSUES

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• [4.	Feryu Stores	\$ 50	1987	11	95%	12.2 6	Noncollable.
•		1	1	Centronce	\$100	1990	NII	100	11%	Noncollable. 20% payable on subscription and balance in July 1983.
	•		*	Spore Generale	\$125	1991	+ 14	100	-	Over 6-month Libor. Minimum coupon 5%%, Payable on Jan. 12, Issuer has option to call at par at the end of any interest period.
			2	Sweden	\$200	1995	+ 14	100	_	Over average of bid and offered rates for 6-month eurodolfors. Redeemable in 1991.
•				Sweden	DM 150	1989	814	100	81/4	Nancallable.
	â	9 Y		CN	DRS 100	1993	81/2	79	8.68	Noncollable: Sinking fund to start in 1989 to produce 8-yr average life.
•				Ireland	ecu 30	1990	12%	open		First callable at 101 in 1987. Payable on Jan. 13. Price to be set Dec. 29.
•]].		Thomson Brandt Int'l	scu 40	1987	121/2	open	- -	Noncallable. Price to be set Dec. 23.

Economists Say 1983 Might Be More Stable

(Continued from Page 7)

example, will benefit because oil is priced in dollars. Jeffrey Hanna, a Salomon

Brothers economist in New York, said that his firm "doesn't see any immediate change in oil prices— it will be more like next March or so." He said that the firm's oil analysts believe "that the spot price has been ticking up in anticipation of more than anticipated unity." But Mr. Aldred and Mr. Quinn said that lower oil prices would give industry more money for self-financing and allow governments to cut deficits. "This combination," they wrote, "along with a greater willingness by investors to look to a happier future will allow

bond yields to decline further over the course of the next two years." Mr. Hanna said that the impact on the bond markets of lower oil prices would be fewer dollars flowing into bonds and less money lowing into dollar bonds.

Bankers Trust's Ms. Bluff said that as the dollar weakened against the Deutsche mark and the yen, it was likely that the already evident move into DM- and yen-denomi-nated Eurobonds would continue.

"It may start off as just new money flowing into yen and DM bonds," she said. "Maybe later there will be portfolio realignments. The timing is hard to judge because the level of world economie activity next year will be quite No one anticipates any sharp

movement in the Eurobood market, for the first quarter at least. "The bond market will continue to remain stable," said Richard Wohanka, Eurobond manager for European Banking Co. in London. "There are still many companies that need to finance down their floating-rate debt." From an investors" viewpoiot, he said he didn't expect any major selloff, and be

Mitchell Shivers, director of the placement division at Samuel Montagu & Co. in London, agreed. "There will be generally positive conditions in the first quarter," he said. "People will still ake money in bond markets in the first quarter - with all the nec-essary caveats attached for any-

thing longer."
"From an issuer's standpoint,"
Citibank's Mr. Lothian said, "your basic straight issue is the route. You don't need a lot of gimmicks." And from an investor's point of view, high prices oo certain issues may be hiding what Mr. Hanna

described as "exceptional" value.
"Over intermediate term holding periods," he and Gioia Parente wrote, "high-coupon bonds — even callable bonds — now offer such a substantial yield advantage that they should outperform lowor current-coupon paper" whether interest rates decline by as much as

He said that many investors were refuctant to buy paper selling at a premium but that in a scenario of rising interest rates, such paper would suffer less price erosioo and would benefit from higher coupon

And if interest rates fell between 1 and 2 points, Salomon Brothers figures show that high-coupon bonds would perform as well as their low-coupoo relatives.

Asked if the yield on these issues wasn't remaining high as an indi-cation of the risk involved, he said: "If anything you could argue that high coupons are less risky. You get income oow to the form of interest, and they are less volatile than low-coupon issues."

EBC's Mr. Wohanka agreed; They are currently out of line to too-great an extent. [Investors] do have a natural reluctance to paying too high a price,"

Carl Gewirtz is on vacation.

Direction of the Fed's Policy Remains Unclear

added that there would be a "con-tinued movement toward quality." 2 points or increase by the same amount.

(Continued from Page 7) count rate, to 8.5 percent from 9

Politically, the sparring between the Reagan administration and the newly resurgent Democrats in Congress over economic policy is just beginning. By its nature, the Federal Reserve System will be caught in the middle between Democrats who want to deal with unemployment quickly and a president who shares the same goals but seems to want to accomplish them more cautiously. The legisla-tive boppers on Capitol Hill are filled with bills to bring the Fed

under tighter control. One way to understand what the Fed has been doing is to look at the growth rate of total reserves in the banking system, which the Fed cootrols directly. Since the end of cent. By contrast, during the first half of 1982, bank reserves rose at

a 3.2-percent annual rate.

The pace accelerated at the end

repeated cuts in the discount rate

have been grabbing the headlines, the real work of monetary policy has been proceeding behind the scenes as traders at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York bave increased bank reserves at a faster and faster clip by adding to the system's portfolio of government securities.

The money managers at the Fed assert that the recent surge in monetary expansion does oot represent a basic change in policy, but rather is a temporary, technical adjustment to shifts in the banking system brought on by deregulation of deposit interest rates. Mr. Volcker told the Joint Eco-

nomic Committee of Congress recently, "We remain convinced that lasting recovery and growth must be sought in the framework of contiming progress toward price stability, and that the process of money and credit creation must remain appropriately restrained if we are to deal effectively with inflationary dangers."

Administration officials have been either supportive or circumof summer, with total hank reserves rising at a compound rate close to 19 perceat. The money supply, which moves in tandem with changes in reserves, has shown a similar rate of gain.

Thus with the certain bank's moves are concerning the Fed's latest moves. Martin Feddstein, the new chairman of President Ronald Reagan's Council of Economic Advisers, repeated at the National Press Club recently his view that hown a similar rate of gain.

Thus, while the central bank's Mr. Volcker was "doing a good

of the Treasury for monetary affairs, argued in an interview that there were two possible interpretations of the increase in money supply growth, "One is that this is an aberration brought by shifting institutional forces, and that there-fore you cannot hold rigorously to an M-1 target in the short run," be said, "But that will wash out shortly and we will find one day looking back on it all that it was strictly an aberration, that there wasn't an-other soaring trend in money growth, and we'll be hunky-dory

The other possibility, he said, is that, "as in the past, there is a great tendency to say that this time it's different but that when we look back on it one day, it will really not be much different. We will find that massive money growth now runs the same risks that it's always run, hringing us bac inflation, or on the other hand, if you try to correct it quickly, snuff-ing out the recovery before it gets going very far."

He said be leaned toward the second viewpoint. "What the administration is trying to do is to determine as quickly as possible who's right, and ooce that's determined, the proper action ought to be reasonably obvious."

came to Washington two years ago with clearly stated preferences for monetary policy, ootwithstanding the oominal "independence" of the Federal Reserve Board within the overall apparatus of government. Growth in the money supply was to be stabilized and then steadily reduced to non-inflationary levels over a period of years. Mr. Sprinkel denies that there has been any change in that commitment. Both Mr. Sprinkel and Mr. Kudlow challenge the notion that their reticence to take the Fed to task for its recent policy reflects any loss of influence in Washington.

Plainly, however, the national political emphasis is shifting, and in the view of many private economists, both the administration and the Fed have responded.

Nakasone Says Japan Won't Offer Third Package of Trade Measures

TOYAMA Japan — Prime Min-ister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Sun-day that his government had no lotention of producing a fresh package of measures to relieve pressures from trading partoers seeking easier access to Japanese

markets. At a news conference in Toya-ma, Mr. Nakasone described current trade friction with the United States and the European Community as the most important situa-Japan has been confronted with since the war.

He said his government was thinking of continuing to promote measures already taken to open Japanese markets to foreign goods, but stressed that Japan has "no intention of working out what is called the third market-opening package."

After a first set of trade mea sures in January, Japan announced in May a second package that in-cluded removal or reduction of 215 tariffs and expansion of some agricultural import quotas.

and understandable, by promoting On the subject of agricultural



Yasuhiro Nakasone

imports. Mr. Nakasone said he hoped to take measures foreign countries would find reasonable reduction of tariffs, expansion of quotas, and simplification of test

Mr. Nakasone's remarks followed the failure of U.S.-Japanese talks in Washington last Friday to

reach agreement on agricultural The United States turned down Japanese offers to expand quotas on six agricultural items and lower

import tariffs on about 40 others. Japanese sources said in Tokyo. Japanese Agriculture Ministry sources said Saturday that the Jail-ure of the Washingtoo talks would cause difficulties io working out new Japanese market-opening measures before Mr. Nakasone's planned visit to Washington next

According to Foreign Ministry sources in Tokyo, Japan's ambas-sador in Washington, Yoshio Okawara, was told by Mr. Nakasone on Saturday to attempt to improve Washington's understanding of the many domestie problems in-volved in meeting U.S. and Euro-pean requests for more liberal

AT&T Unit Criticizes Divestiture

By Merrill Brown

Washington Post Service NEW YORK - The first crack in the Bell System's united public posture on the company's forth-coming breakup has emerged with a warning from the chief executive of Pacific Telephone & Telegraph that divestiture will leave his company in an unsound financial con-

Donald E. Guinn, Pacific chairman, said in an affidavit filed in federal court in Washington last week that the restructuring of the company's balance sheet necessary for the January 1984 breakup of American Telephone & Telegraph will leave it burdened with 100 much debt. He said; "I am of the opinion that the plan leaves Pacific in a disadvantageous financial condition and does not divest Pacific in a sound-balance-sheet

The affidavit was among eight submitted to U.S. District Judge Harold Greene in conjunction with the filing of AT&T's plans for divestiture. Of the seven affidavits from chief executives of the regional telephone companies that will be spun off from AT&T a year from now, only Mr. Guinn's raised serious concerns about the AT&T

Mr. Guinn's views were echoed in essence by John Bryson, chair-man of the California Public Utilities Commission, who said be is concerned that the AT&T reorganization plan would leave Pacific in such a weakened position that California telephone service would

"AT&T must accept its commit-

other Bell operatiog companies in sound financial condition," Mr.

Bryson said. Pacifie is in the worst financial coodition of the 22 AT&T local telephone companies that are to be pendent regional companies. Pacifie and its wholly owned subsidiary. Bell Telephooe Co. of Nevada, will

be one of the seven regionals. Furthermore, the company's debt-to-equity ratio rose from 48.6 percent in 1973 to 59.1 percent in 1980. As of the close of 1981, the company was paying about 9.9
percent for its debt, above the Bell
System average of 8.6 percent.
AT&T said Pacific's debt ratio

will be down to 50 percent at the time of divestiture, although Mr. Guinn said the correct figure would be 54.4 percent when preferred stock is taken into consider-

the other divested phone compa-

nies will be 45 percent. The California commission has been in a series of fierce rate fights with Pacific, part of the company's difficulty. It also owes \$1.2 billion in back federal taxes as a result of a dispute between the Bell System and the California commission over accounting practices. Pacific says that figure will rise to \$2 billion over the next four years. Leg-islation before Congress would reduce that tax burden.

Mr. Guinn said that without more assistance from AT&T, it would be "virtually impossible for Pacific to meet its normal capital needs" and "needed telephone service would have to be curtailed."

Charles Brown, AT&T chairman, said in a separate affidavit that, in acting to lower Pacific's debt ratio, the company bas done ation. The comparable figure for all it can.

Swiss Unit of J.P. Morgan Names Chief

International Herald Tribune

GENEVA - Paul M. Caron has been appointed general manager of J.P. Morgan (Suisse) S.A., a subsidiary of Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, Based in Geneva, Mr. Caron succeeds Alain M. Golaz, who plans to leave the bank on Jan. 1.

Succeeding Mr. Caron in Brussucceeding Mr. Caron in Brus-sels as general manager of Mor-gan's Belgian offices is Philippe LJ. Coppe, Mr. Coppe previously was head of general banking, Bel-gian offices. That-position will be filled by Didier J. Cherpitel, previments to leave Pacific and the ously managing director of Mor-

gan Guranty Pacific Ltd. in Singa-

In addition, Alois J. Wiederkehr, previously in Morgan's Zurich office, will be assigned to J.P. Morgan (Suisse) as bead of person-al banking, responsible for the bank's international private hanking activities in Switzerland, Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands

and Luxembourg.

Morgan's new international private banking unit in Frankfuri is headed by Hans Devin. Michael -Tietelnot is joining Morgan's international private banking unit in New York as head of the West German and Swiss unit.

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Agent SOCIETE GENERALE

November 12, 1982

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Over-the-Counter

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Over-the-Counter

Nippon Steel Corp. To Cut Salaries TOKYO - Nippoo Steel Corp. said Saturday that it will cut the salaries of top officials effective oext month. The cuts are to range

> percent for the chairman and presdent.
> Workers' wages already have dropped because lower production has brought a reduction in overtime work. The company plans cuts of 5 to 8 percent, probably starting in February, for about 3,500 members of the management

from 11 percent for directors to 20

Consolidated Trading

明れ、後日本は大大大大

Of AMEX Listings

Selen 1,875,250 1,844,200 1,203,150 917,200 274,800 554,200 559,200 421,200 421,200 421,200

Nippon Steel has suspended operation of two blast furnaces since steel demand both at home and abroad. It has 25 blast furnaces, of which 12 are not in operation.

Slight Fall Recorded In French Unemployed

PARIS — Unemployment in France declined slightly in November, according to figures issued Sunday by the Labor Ministry.
Seasonally adjusted figures showed 2,031,000 people out of work, compared with 2,044,600 in October, the ministry said. The unadjusted figure for November was 2,161,000, which the ministry said was a 0.7-percent decline from the was a 0.7-percent decline from the previous month.

Bank in Israel Buys Leading Competitor

The Associated Press
TEL AVIV — The United Mizrachi Bank has purchased the First International Bank of Israel in a move that surprised financial

Selected U.S. College Basketball Results

SATURDAY
East
Buffejo SI. 77, Consiste & &
Halfy Cross 74. Rhade 1sland 66
Ione St. NC Charterte 21
Penn 72. La Salle 72
Pitt 87, St. Francis. Po. 57
SL. Bonaventure 92. Mercytursi
SL. Jahn's 81, Princeton 45
Byracuse 105. Niceson 21
Vittonova 82. Temples 55
Seuris

NBA Standings

LASTERN CONFRRENCE

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Son Diego Friday's Results 4 21 July 65
Philodelphio 109, New York 95 (Molone 24, Erving 22; King 30, Williams 23).
Woshingston 119, Derholl 110 (Ruband 24, Bellard 25; Thomas 25, V. Johnson 25, Lolimber 296, Son Anfania 118, Ulph 103 (Milliams 124, Gervin 21, Griffith 26, Populatio 21, July 104, Milliams 117, July 104, Milliams 117, July 104, Milliams 117, July 104, Milliams 118, Chicago 91 (Bridgemon 30, Johnson 27; Thous 27, Carribe 20).
Los Angeles 117, New Jersey 106 (Wilkes 27, Worthy 27; Cook 27, Wilkiams 28).
Septit 92, Kanasa Chy 80 (Sikma 28, Williams 23; Drew 28, Woodson 16).
Septit 92, Reposa Chy 80 (Sikma 28, Williams 26).
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Septit 92; Reposa Chy 80 (Sikma 28, Williams 26).
Septit 92; Reposa Chy 80 (Sikma 28, Williams 28, Willi

22; Drew 26, Woodson 14).
Seturdey's Results.
Konson City 16s. Golden Stote 90 1E. Johnson 2s. Orew 2s; Srewer 2s. Coryol 26.
Secrete 21, Son Diego 107 (Williams 2s. Sitzmo 2s; Brooks 1s. Cummines 17).
Portional 105. Dolles 105 (Natl 22. Thompson 19). Appliers 2s. Vincent 20, Blackman 20).
New Jersey 12s. Deriver 2s. Blackman 20).
New Jersey 12s. Deriver 2s. Stote 2s. Johnson 2s; Vondewaghe 2s. Johnson 2s; Vondewaghe 2s. Jenoils 105.

Chicago 131, Indiana 121 (Theus 21, Carzine 21: Kaliosa 13, Williams 22), Washington 100, Philadelphia 97 (Collins 15,

: CYING 20), Rassen 167, Altaria 163 (Henderson 2), Alax-wil 17; E. Johnson 2), Roundfield 19, Rollins (16. Detroll 17, Cleveland 10 (Thomas 28, Long 18; Vilkerson 25, Robinson 18).

19 4 ,760 --28 4 ,750 95
15 11 ,577 492
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NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE Futrick Division

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

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Friday seems
Edmonton Ib, New Jersey 4 (Cottery (10), Messler (17), Kerri 2 (20), Grazzky (26), Huddy (7),
Lincemon 2 (13), Anderston (15); Lurmer (5),
Ludvig (4), Brosen 2 (4)(.
N.Y. Islanders 5, New York Rompers 2 (Bassy 2
(24), Traffier (14), Goring (12); Dare (2), Don
Molaney (14)(.
Hurtland 2, Winnloog 0 (Johnson (14), Nusfeld
(10)).

Hartland 2. Winnloop B (Johnson 114), Nue/etd 118)).

Softwaley's Gemes
Washington 3. Pittsburch 1 Icorpenter (13), Duschene 2 (8); Shedden (1) (1).

Philodelphio 4. N.Y. Jalonders 4 (Sinisala)4), Prop (13), Sittler (21), Corke (18); Bessy 2 (24), Tonelli (13), Stage (7)).

Boston 4. Los Angeles 6 (Aliboury (5), K. Crowder (15), O'Consell (2), Pork (5)), St. Louds 7. Hartland 4 (Surter 2 (21), Peterson 114), Romono (7), Federico (8), Dunloo (13), Poley (5); Maticowski (6), Stagetion (19), Hespodor (1), Sullivon (31).

Chicoso 8. Teromo 5 (Lysiak (10), Preston 116), Tonti 111, Lorner 3 (77), Preston (17), Crick: (Kesseycki (1), Frycer 3 (11), Valve (12), Manesola 2, Vancouver 2 (Braten (17), Clockerilli (13), Baltons (11); Williams (3), Gradin (17), Sundstrom (12)), New York 3, Detroit 2 (Rosers (18), Povelich (17), McClanaban (10); Foster 2 (4), Ogradnick (17)).

Buffolo S, Ouebec 4 Houstey (5), Folipno (9),

(17)).
Rutfolo S, Ousbec 4 Houslay (51, Polipos (9),
Paterson (5), Permoult (17), McKennd (8); M.
Slociny (24), Polement 2 (8), Tordil (1) (1),
McStreal S, Colonry 4 (Actin (13), Corponnou
(8), Stutt (14), Delorme (7), Nostand (10);
McDonald (26), Beers (1), Milsson (14), Jackson
(1(),

Indiana St. 49, Kansas St. 46 Marquette 79, Marshall 72 Memphis St. 44, Kansas St Michigan St. 75, Detroit 72, OT Nebrasha 64, Wyomina S7 North Dahoto St. Puoet Sound

Transition

FOOTBALL

UCLA 75, 10wp 64 Virginia 80, Utali 57 Washington 94, Midw 31. 80, E. Mo Wostington St. 90, E. Montons St Worker St. 52, New Mexics 48 Townsaments Altonic City Classic St. Joseph's 91, Northeastern 73 Bayow Classic SW Louisland 97, N. Mexico St. 145 Charmaios Heliday Class Montons 48, Dectand 44, OX

For West Brigham Young M. Bolse St. 67 Colorado 79, Cincinnati 45 Colorado St. 47, Idaho St. 49 Fullerion St. 49, Howard U. 51

idaho 64, Cai-irvine 73 Long Beach St. 87, San Diego 6 Oregon 72 St. Oloj 39 Pepperdine 79, Montana St. 56 St. Martin's 52, Simon Fraser & San Francisco St. 64, Westman

and 49, Portland 44, OT Citres Tourne Fig. Southern 43, Drexel 61, 07 Duties Morning Mays 0 Southern Methodist 75, Penn St. 65 krystal Classic n.-Chattanooga 42, Mississippi ş Meuntalaser Classic est Virginia 44, Vo. Commonwe

FRIDAY Allawest Attract SL79, W. Virginio St. 77

Montenet Hockey League
MonTREAL—Traded Dan Dooust, Center,
and Gaston Glagras defensemen, to the Taronto
Manile Leafs for future considerations,
N.Y. RANGERS—Recolled Rick Struck, goalle, from Tulsa of the Central Hockey League.

More Sports On Page 13

FONDS DE RÉÉTABLISSEMENT DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE POUR LES RÉFUGIÉS NATIONAUX ET

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LES EXCÉDENTS DE POPULATION EN EUROPE

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14,25% 1982-1990 of Ecus 1,000 each

Appointment of the bondholders' permanent representatives, designation of

eration given to the permanent representative To permit the bondholders to attend or to be represented at this meeting, the bonds or their deposit receipts, must be deposited at least five days before the date fixed for the meeting, at the offices of the banks having participated in the placing of these bonds and from whom proxics or admission cards can be requested. This meeting shall be validly held if the bolders of twenty five per cent of the outstanding bonds are present in person or represented.

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Subscriptions are only valid if made on the basis of the current explanatory memorandum, supplemented by either the last Annual Report or the last Interior teport, whichever is the more recent. The Legal Notice has been deposited with the Chief Registrar of the District Court of Luxembourg where such documents are available for inspection and where copies thereof can be obtained upon request. Daily prices are published in this newspaper under 'International Funds'.

Moët-Hennessy As its meeting of November 25, 1982 the Board of Directors of MOET-HENNESSY recorded final completion of the two trans-

actions already approved, namely:

-Purchase of 34% of the shares of S.A. GEORGES DELBARD and S.C.A. DES PÉPINIÈRES ET ROSERAIES GEORGES DELBARD.

- Acquisition through its subsidiary MOET-HENNESSY

Corporation of 100% of the shares of the Californian Company, ARMSTRONG NURSERIES INC., the world's second largest

By these transactions, MOET-HENNESSY has gained a foothold in a new sector, where its objective is to put into practice the DELBARD Group's technological know how in in vitro vegetative cultivation of roses on the largest consumer market, the U.S.A. supported by the power of the trading network at ARMSTRONG's disposal, the group should become a world

Simultaneously, MOET-HENNESSY is strengthening its posi-tion in the U.S.A., where it already has several subsidiaries, the consolidated turn-over of which has already reached

In order to consolidate the Group's financial situation, the requirements of which are connected (1) to the two transactions above and (2) to the exceptional champagne vintage, the Board decided on the principle of increasing capital against cash (1 for 8) to be made at the beginning of 1983.

The Board also approved distribution of an interim dividend of F.Fr. 8 net (against F.Fr. 7 in February 1982) which will be paid on January 10, 1983 against coupon No 35.

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Mizrachi, the fourth-largest Israeli bank, paid \$150 million for First International, which is No. 5, Israel Radio said.

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ANKARA	12	54	0	32	Fair	MANILA	27	81	22	72	Overcost
ATHENS	74	61	14	57	Cloudy	MEXICO CITY	20	68	0	32	Fair
AUCKLAND	19	66	72	54	Cloudy	MAJM	72	72	10	50	Cloudy
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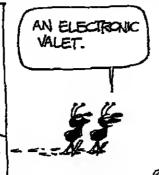
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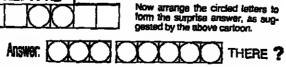






JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arrold and Bob I am

one letter to each squar lour ordinary words. **WHISS** LOOGI GRAHAN WHAT THE GUARD AT THE HAUNTED HOUSE SAID. HERTIE



(Answers tomorrow) Jumbles: UNWED SKULL PAYOFF FIGURE Answer: How did the pig get across the ocean?— THE SWINE "FLU"

Imprime par Offprint, 73 rue de l'Evangile, 75018 Paris

DENNIS THE MENACE



I SAY IT'S JANGLE BELLS AND I SAY WE'VE HAD ENOUGH!

BOOKS

MISTRAL'S DAUGHTER By Judith Krantz, 531 pp. \$15,95.

Crown Publishers, I Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016. women, each one is more beautiful

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard I BEGAN reading "Mistral's Daughter" as you read a story that is not necessarily a work of art, but which offers a certain pleasure, just as sating in a sidewalk cafe and watching people pass, for example, is a pleasure. And on that level Judith Krantz's third named works are to well than the last. I began to grumble to myself. Just how beautiful can a woman he? Why do popular novels have to strain so at beauty? Can't they imagine anything else? It's a dull kind of romantician - or is it more like snobbery? Mistral's first dealer. Aviguor, is two non-

third novel works pretty well.

She captures the feeling of Paris in the early 1920s with the efficiency of a writer who has put to time at research. Krantz knows something about how painters work, and her portrait of Ju-lien Mistral is colorful in the way that popular, romanticized biographies of artists are. Paris is a great help to any oovel, and the anthor makes what she can of it.

When Maggy, the first of her heroines in this saga of three genera-tions, is jilted by Mistral, she finds a rich American lover and it's interesting to see how they collaborate in learning how a woman should be

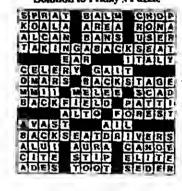
"Mistral's Daughter" sags a little when the rich American lover suddenly and improbably dies of a heart attack and Maggy, who has a small daughter, enters the modeling busi-ness in New York City. Though Krantz seems knowledgeable about this field, too, it isn't as appealing, at least to me, as painting in Paris. Also, a book that is in effect written

without what might be called a style, begins to tire the reader after a few hundred pages. Everything in the world has a style — except a certain kind of popular novel, which has only a method, or a plan — and this ab-sence of a human presence behind the pages throws all the weight of the narrative on the characters. It was then

that I began to notice how undimen-sional they were.

Mistral, the painter, is obsessed with painting: Maggy, the young Frenchwoman, is obsessed with love: Kate, the American woman, is ob-sessed with power. Everybody has a controlling theme, which is the fatal flaw in novels like this. The men are always so handsome and such unfailingly marvelous lovers, and as for the

Solution to Friday's Puzzle



ly forgiving. Nadine, Kate's daughter by Mistral, is too petty. Mistral him-self is too monodithic: he has no de-tails, no ordinary humanity, other than playing boules.

All the older people in the book say sensitive, half-wise things, give yourself a chance, my dear; listen to your heart; try to understand him, or her: you must guard your independence. and so on.

. It's disappointing, too, to think that the great Mistral can't paiot unless he's in love with a woman whose skill catches the light in a certain way. There's a lot of schmaltz, which not everyone will find objectionable, but one theme in particular rubbed me the

rong way. Maggy, her daughter Teddy and her granddaughter Fauve are all part-lewish. Maggy and Teddy are Mis-tral's layers and Fauve is Teddy's tral's lovers and Fauve is Teddy's child. When Fauve finds out that, during the war, Mistral turned his flecing Jewish friends away from his house in Provence, she begins to hate him. His defense is that he is nothing but a painter and that he turned them away in order to go on working.

This is 100 tricky an issue to be dealt with in an atmosphere of sentimental cliches. For all I know, Krantz is perfectly sincere, but she just isn't able or willing to bring enough moral.

able or willing to bring enough moral weight to the events. I'm not asking for a complete description of the Holocaust—just a little more compli-cated human response to justify raning such questions.

There isn't much in the way of wit, or even humor, in "Mistral's Doughter," but then, as Nietzsche suid, jokes are often the epitaphs of emotion — and it's easy emotion we're buying

and selling here.
Maggy. Teddy and Fauve all look
younger than they actually are. Maybe this is the difference between entertainment and serious fiction, serious-ness ages you. Also, I think Krantz shows her true colors in this passage in which Fauve looks at her father's paintings: "What was this? What was this leaping symphony of flying paiot? What were these huge canvases breathing life, this feeling of creation so glad, so generous that it had wings stronger than an eagle's! From what place came the rhythm that charged through the studio with magestic

Anatole Broyard is on the stuff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

BEGINNERS could all tearn something from the declarer's play on the diagramed deal, and an expert sitting East would have an interesting problem to solve.

North and South stagger into a shaky three no-trump contract on misfitting hands. North is primarily to blame, for his three-club rebid suggests extra values that he does oot have. But his overbidding does not reap its just reward.

West naturally leads a spade, and South studies the dummy gloomily. He has nine tricks, but the opening lead has cut his communications be-fore be can unblock the diamond ace. However, he sees that he can survive against routine defense. The key play is to hold up the spade

ace for exactly one round. East wins the queen, and is likely to return a low spade. Now South can pounce with his ace and discard the diamond ace from the dommy. He then claims nine tricks, announcing that he will cash his diamonds and then take two heart winners.

An expert East should see through the plot by considering what hand South can have to justify his hidding. He must have virtually all the missis high cards, and certainly has the spade ace and a good diamood suit.

With this in mind, East should see what is about to happen if he per-severes woodenly with spades. And he should also see that he can leave the

declarer stranded to the dummy, He should cash the ace and king of clubs, paradoxically playing to establish dummy's long suit. When the queen falls, he must cash the club jack and lead the heart queen or a diamond.

In either event West will eventually contract by three tricks. Of course, if East throws dununy in with a diamond he should unblock his heart queen as soon as that suit is led

()[

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If East finds this plan, he will bask in post-mortem praise while North is the target of criticism for his bidding.

NORTH(D) **♦**6 ♥AK542 ◆ A ◆985432 ♠KQ974 ♥Q10 •652 ♥J9876 4AKJ SOUTE **◆** A1053

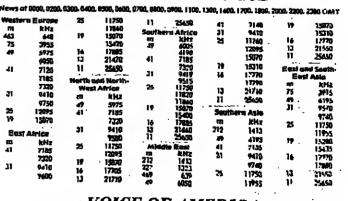
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Neither side was vulnerable. The bid-South 2 ¢ 14 3N.T.

West led the spade two.

RADIO NEWSCASTS

BBC WORLD SERVICE

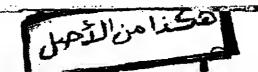


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SPORTS

هكذامن الأصل

dskins Clinch Playoff Spot ith 15-14 Defeat of Giants

(INCTON — Mark Mose-ed his 2 is straight-field National Football report - from 43 yards four seconds to play Sun-live Washington a 15-14 for the New York Giants & the Redskins into the

Service of the parties

mekins survived five first-angles — four intercep-d a fumble — pushing and to 6-1. The Giants (3sy's kick harely cleared rely alive for the playoffs. spar. The streak began 1981, with a 45-yard kick miadelphia. Moseley also and goals from 20 and 31 anday, pushing his career 207 — the 10th best in long.

ashington scored the Redschdown on a 22-yard run eley, strangely, missed the int — his third miss of the

Brunner passed 28 yards ny Perkins, and Burch I ran one yard in the first New York's touchdowns. Riggins, the Redskin full-ried 31 times for 87 yards. pushed his career totals to ries, the fifth best in NFL and 8,062 yards, the SHEE -

lagles 35, Oflers 14

17.1

Indelphia, Wilbert Montran for three touchdowns, g a chib-record 90-yard he third period, and Philadefense recorded seven the Engles beat Houston,

iomery, who scored on a on in the second quarter, in the crowd of 44,119 took a handoff at the Eabook off a tackle by Mike at the 20 and went all just outracing cornerback to the end zone.

pochdown sprint broke a cord for the longest run rimmage, previously held by Harris, who raced 80 minst Green Bay in 1979. mery scored again on a 2with 6:17 left to play and with 147 yards in 17 car-

lardinals 10, Bears 7

nicago, Neil O'Donoghue 48-yard field goal with 25 left to lead St. Louis to a tory over the Bears. noghue's field goal capped by the Cardinals that began own 34 with 3:05 remain-

- Keke Rosberg of Fin-

rived his award here Fri-n as the 1982 world driv-

npion, but the ceremony

rshadowed by the death y of Colin Chapman, the

monecr of sports car de-

eremony opened with a

Chapman from Interna-

nto Sport Federation and

it body, the International

nile Federation, read by

rie Balestre, president of

with 8:55 remaining in the game when rookie quarterback Jim McMahon hit right end Emery Moorehead on a 9-yard scoring pass. The 69-yard, six-play drive was set up by McMahoo's 45-yard

FOOTBALL ROUNDUP

screen pass to Matt Suhey on the opening play of the march. Browns 10. Steelers 9 In Cleveland, third-string full-

back Johnny Davis scored on a 1yard plunge, and a sturdy defense heiped Cleveland break a three-game losing streak with a 10-9 victory over the fading Pittsburgh

The Browns (3-4) also scored on a 44-yard field goal by Mari Bahr. Pittsburgh (4-3) was held to a 6yard scoring pass from Terry Bradshaw to John Stallworth in the second quarter as the Steelers dropped their third game in the last four.

The Steelers scored the game's final two points with six seconds left when punter Steve Cox took an intentional safety.

Vikings 34, Lions 31 Io Pontiac, Michigan - Tommy Kramer threw for three touch downs io the first half, including a desperation pass to Leo Lewis, to lead Minnesota to a 34-31 victory over Detroit.

Kramer threw scoring passes of 15 yards to Terry LeCount and 5 Holiday Bowl yards to Lewis before his last-gasp Lewis that covered 39 yards and gave the Vikings a 24-7 halftime lead. touchdown pass of the balf to

After intermission, the Lions scored on a 24-yard field goal by Eddie Mnrray, a 1-yard dive by Billy Sims with 11:59 to play and a 7-yard pass from Gary Danielson to Horace King with 37 seconds left to pull within 34-24.

The outcome was not in doubt but Detroit made it interesting at the end when Robbie Martin recovered an onside kick and Danielson connected with Thompson on a 47-yard pass to the Vikings' 1yard line with 19 seconds to go. Thompson then caught a 1-yard pass to close out the scoring.

Raiders 37, Rams 31 In Los Angeles, on Saturday,. Marcus Allen ran 11 yards for a touchdown with 29 secoods re-

over the Los Angeles Rams. The Raiders, who play in the Rams, who abandoned Los Angeles for cearby Anaheim in 1979, fell to 1-6 io their worst seasoo in 20 years.

"It was a brutal game," said Alin who scored three touchdowns in the game. "There was a lot of name-calling. We were fighting for pride. We were saying things we didn't mean and we were trying to win it for our fans. This is the beginning of a great rivalry."

Dolphins 20, Jets 19

In Miami, the New York Jets failed in their attempt to clinch an American Conference playoff spot, losing to Miami, 20-19, on Uwe von Schamann's 47-yard field goal with three seconds left.

The decision ended the Jets' five-game winning streak, which began after the Dolphins defeated m, 45-28, at Shea Stadium in the first game of the season.

Don Strock relieved starting quarterback David Woodley late in the final period and launched the winning drive with 1:49 left. Strock completed 6 of 7 passes to move the Dolphins from their 17 to the Jets' 30 — where von Schamann kicked the winning field



Andra Franklin, the Dolphins' running back, breaking away from Ken Schroy, the Jets' defensive back, for a 25-yard gain and the Dolphins' first touchdown in their 20-19 NFL victory.

Cathomen Holds Off Austrians in Downhill

SANTA CRISTINA, Italy --Conradin Cathomen of Switzerland, who had to qualify two years ago in compete at Santa Cristina, won Sunday's World Cup downhill ski race ahead of a wave of determined Austrian challengers.

Cathomen, 23, clocked a win-ning time of 2:09.54 minutes on the freshly fallen snow. Second was Erwin Resch of Austria, last year's winner, in 2:09.87, less than half a second faster than his thirdplaced teammate, Franz Klammer, who clocked 2:10.09.

"It's great to win after having in qualify in past years," Cathomen said after his triumph was assured. The course was rough, but not like it was three days ago during practice. There was some hard snow in the turns."

The Santa Cristina results were combined with finishes in last Sunday's supergiant slalom at Val

Fourth on Sunday was Urs Räber of Switzerland in 2:10.12, just ahead of Ken Read, a Canadian, who clocked 2:10.39.

The Austrians, whose reputation as high-speed fanatics makes them

dangerous competitors in the

MEN'S DOWNHILL

1. Conradie Cathomen, Switzerfand, 2:08-54,

2. Erwin Resch, Austria, 2:08-57,

3. Fronz Klammer, Austria, 2:10.99,

4. Urs Röber, Switzerfand, 2:20-12,

5. Ken Read, Canada, 2:10.39,

4. Haril Walruther, Austria, 2:10.49,

7. Fronz Heitmer, Switzerfand, 2:10.71,

8. Leanbard Stock, Austria, 2:10.79,

9. Heimut Höfleimer, Austria, 2:10.11,

10. Peter Wirnsberger, Austria, 2:11,11,

11. Tood Brooker, Canada, 2:11.52,

12. Bernhard Fleschberger, Austria, 2:11.62,

13. Stefan Niedersser, Austria, 2:11.64,

14. Michael Moir, 1804, 2:11.72. 4. Michael Mair, Haly, 2:11,72 5. Klaus Gattermann, West Germany, 2:11.87.

MEN'S COMBINED Heinzer, 14.10 points. 2. Peter Müller, Switzerland, 15.84. 2. Peter Lüscher, Switzerland, 18.84.

2. Peter Lüscher, awriten number 4. Weirother, 18.52.
5. Rober, 20.74.
6. Pirmin Zurbriopen, Switzerland, 26.70.
7. Höfletner, 26.86.
8. Cothomes, 30.45.
9. Read, 30.54.
10. Dontile Stardeliatio, Huty, 38.93.
11. Mair, 41.22.
12. Vladimir Makeov, Saviet Union, 51.86.

1. Mour 4522. 12. Vinelimir Mokeov. Soviet Union, 51.86. 13. Guido Hinterseer, Austria, 5621. 14. Tris Cochrone, U.S., 57.56. 15. Andy Luhn, U.S., 57.84.

WORLD CUP STANDINGS WORLI
1. Muller, 60 polel
2. Weirother, 54.
3. Heinzer, 48.
4. Cathornen, 45.
5. Lüscher, 25.
5. Kjornmer, 33.
7. Zurbriogen, 33.
8. Röher, 29. Rober, 29, Read, 28, Hoffehrer, 27, 11, Imperior Steinpark, Sweeten, 25.
12. Stej Strond, Sweeten, 20.
12. Bolan Krizzil, Yuposloviz, 18.
14. Christian Oriolinsky, Austria, 16.
15. Phil Mohra, U.S., 15.
15. Pelag Wirnsborger, Austria, 15,
17. Steve Mohra, U.S., 12.

her career. This year Austin has

been sidetracked by injuries and personal priorities that have affect-

ed her confidence, concentracion

points in the match. As her confi-

dence grew, she expanded her shot

selection, blending drop shots, vol-

leys and overheads with deep, paced groundstrokes. Austin, man-

aging only 38 percent of her first

serves and constantly on the run,

won only five points in the first

Evert continued ber pressure in

Evert who had beaten Austin

only once in seven previous indoor

matches, said, "I was surprised she

waso't tougher."
"The difference from last year,"

she added, "is that she is not mov-

ing as well. I think she's tentative

with a lot of shots. She used to crunch her ground strokes. I think

I'm moving a lot better than I have

before. For once, I think I'm mov-

ing better than she is. She's lost a

little bit of confidence. She's not

Navratilova gained confidence

after winning the first-set tiebreak-er. She rushed through the second

set in 22 minutes, as if not wanting

to waste energy for the final, which

will be worth \$75,000 to the

"The tiebreaker turned the

"I missed some easy shots in the

tiehreaker," said Mandlikova, who

bad broken her serve and-volley ri-

cracking the hall."

winner.

the second set, breaking at love in the opening game. Austin served a game-ending double fault in the third game and managed only nine

points in the second set.

Evert won 12 of the first 13

and movement.

downhill, placed six skiers among the top 10. Klammer, the Olympic gold medalist in 1976, said he was not particularly disappointed by his third place. "It could be better, but it's OK," the bearded Klammer said. "I didn't really expect Cathomen to win, though. It was a surprise for me." Klammer also said the fresh snow that fell Saturday night helped to soften the sometimes-treacherous piste, which drops 839 meters through the Italian Alps. The first of two downhills here had been scheduled for Saturday but was canceled because of fog. Organizers decided to run the second scheduled downhill on Monday, and the decision did not please Read, whose team had been planning in fly home for the Christmas holidays on Monday. "We have to stay and race if we want to compete in the World

Conradin Cathomen

SPORTS BRIEFS WBA to Discuss Weaver-Dokes Fight

Cup," Read said. "Our team is al-ready budgeted for the entire cup season, and the extra expense of

changing air tickers won't help the

finances. We're left holding the

seventh Sunday, took the honors in the combined, ahead of compa-

triots Peter Müller and Peter

Franz Heinzer of Switzerland,

LAS VEGAS (UPI) - The World Boxing Association will hold an emergency executive meeting in Miami on Dec. 27 in discuss the recent Weaver-Dokes heavyweight title fight.

Ed Brown, the WBA vice president, said Friday that the WBA must decide what to do about the fight earlier this month in Las Vegas, where referee Joey Curtis stopped the bout in the first round and awarded Mike Weaver's crown to challenger Michael Dokes. Brown said the organizacion would consider two options: a rematch, or a fight between Weaver and one of the top 10 contenders with the winner to meet Dokes for the otle.

Don Manuel, Weaver's manager, apologized for calling the fight a fix. "I think Curtis just panicked because of the Duk Koo Kim incident," Manuel said. Kim died several days after being knocked out by champion Ray Mancini in their World Boxing Council lightweight title fight. Weaver also has apologized to the Nevada Athletic Commission for saying after the bout that promoter Don King and others had conspired to pick a referee who would stop the bout quickly.

IOC Hails Paralyzed Soviet Gymnast

MOSCOW (AP) - Elena Mukhina, the Soviet gymnast who was paralyzed in a training accident just before the 1980 Moscow Olympics, received a special award from the International Olympic Committee on

Sunday.

The 22-year-old athlete sat in a wheel chair as IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch placed a silver wreath around her neck to honor her contribution to the Olympic movement and also her humane qualities." Mukhina defeated Romania's Nadia Comaneci for the all-around title at the 1978 world champiouships.

Timetable Set for World Cup Bids-

ZURICH (AP) - The International Football Federation announced Saturday that it will make its final decision oext May on the site of the 1986 World Cup soccer finals following the withdrawal of Colombia as

Brazil, Mexico, Canada and the United States were given until Jan. 10 to formalize their bids. João Havelange, president of FIFA, said that the FIFA executive committee would decide the host country at a meeting May 19-20 in Stockholm and that the chosen country would have three years to prepare for the the 24-team finals.

The executive committee also approved eligibility guidelines which, in effect, would allow professional players on national teams in next year's qualifying round of the Olympic soccer tournament. Negotiations on the new eligibility guidelines are to continue with the Internacional Olympic

Czechs Rebound in Izvestia Hockey

MOSCOW (AP) - Czechoslovakia trounced West Germany, 11-2, at the Izvestia hockey tournament Sunday, a day after being upset by Fin-

The Soviet Union beat Sweden, 5-4, and leads the five-country tournament with a 3-0 mark. Czechoslovakia is next at 2-1, while Finland is 1-1 and Sweden is 1-2. West Germany has lost all three of its games. The tournament, which ends next Wednesday, is the last big warmup for Europe's top national teams before the 1983 World Championships

oext spring in West Germany.

NHL to Investigate Hallway Brawl

MONTREAL (UPI) — The National Hockey League has ordered an investigation of a fight between Montreal's Chris Nilan and Vancouver's Curt Fraser that moved from the ice to a hallway outside the teams'

dressing rooms at the Vancouver Colisuem last Wednesday.

"It's not a matter of injury, it's just their general conduct," Brian
O'Neill, the NHL executive vice president, said Friday. A fight in the
hallway was "considerably different" than one on the ice, be said. Nilan and Fraser continued the fight in the hallway after being ejected from

Norwegian Captures Nordic Opener

DAVOS, Switzerland (Combined Dispatches) — Pal Gunnar Mikkelspalss of Norway won the opening event of the World Cup cross-country ski season Saturday, a 15-kilometer event. Mikkelspalss was clocked in 46.12.2 minotes, 25 seconds ahead of Hakon Hoite, also of Norway. Defending world champion Bill Koch of the United States was fourth.

Meanwhile in Cortina d'Ampezzo, Italy, Matti Nikaenen of Finland

jumped 87 meters to edge three Norwegians and win the opening event of the World Cup for ski jumping Saturday. Olan Hansson was second with 86.5 meters. The second jump was canceled due to wind and snow.

French Yacht Leads World Solo Race

SYDNEY (Reuters) — The French yacht Credit Agricole sailed into Sydney from Cape Town on Sunday to win the second leg of the round-the-world solo race. The 17-meter yacht, skippered by Philippe Jeantot,

the-world solo race. The 17-meter yacht, stoppered by Philippe Jeantot, sailed the 11, 100 kilometer (6,900-mile) course in 36 days. It also won the first leg of the race, from Newport, Rhode Island, to Cape Town.

Race organizers said the British yacht Gypsy Moth V, only hours behind Jeantot, had run aground Saturday night on Gabo Island, about 400 kilometers north east of Sydney, and began to break up in beavy seas. The Gypsy Moth's skipper, Desmond Hampton, was reported safe. The Sydney-to-Rio de Janeiro leg of the 40,000-kilometer race will begin

Russian, W. German Set Swim Marks

GOTEBURG, Sweden (UPI) — Vladimir Salnikov of the Soviet Union cut six seconds off his 1,500-meter freestyle world record at the European Short-Course swimming championships Sunday, clocking 14 minutes

In the 300-meters, Salnikov has a world best 7:48.24 and, with Saturday's world record 400-meter freestyle time of 3:42.96, the 22-year-old student further underlined his long-distance freestyle supremacy. He was the star attraction of the competioon, along with Michael Gross of West Germany, who clocked 1:56.18 in the 200-meter butterfly final Saturday to beat his own record by two hundredths of a second.

Russian Sets Weightlifting Record

MOSCOW (Reuters) - Leonid Taranenko of the Soviet Union lifted 196 kilograms (431.2 pounds) on Saturday to set a world record for the snatch in the heavyweight (110 kilo) category. The lift broke the previous record of 195.5 kilos, set by Yuri Zakharevich, also of the Soviet Union.

Ohio State and Auburn Win Finales Tangerine Bowl

SAN DIEGO — Tim Spencer, a tailback, ran for 167 yards and two touchdowns, including a dazzling 61-yard scoring burst, to power Ohio State to a 47-17 rout of Brigham Young in the fifth annual Holiday Bowl here Friday night.

Jimmy Gayle also scored a pair of touchdowos for Ohio State as the Buckeyes closed their seasoo with a

seventh consecutive victory.

Brian Hansen, a BYU linebacker, said his team seemed to be guessing wrong all night. "We always seemed to make the wrong defensive calls, and their offensive plays were the right ooes for almost every defensive set," he said.

Steve Young, the Brigham Young quarterback, 'completed 27 of 46 passes for 343 yards. Ohio State's Mike Tomczak completed 11 of 19 for 132 yards. Leading at halftime, 17-10, Ohio State took the secood-half kickoff and scored at 8:51 of the third period oo Vaughn Broadnax's 1-yard run to make it 24-10. Garcia Lane intercepted a pass for the Buckeyes on BYU's next possession, and Ohio State made it

31-10 on a 17-yard run by Spencer.

Brigham Young fumbled the ensuing kickoff, and. Ohio State, recovered. They made the score 34-10 on a

maining in the game to help the Los Angeles Raiders clinch a 37-yard field goal by Rich Spangler.

In the final period, Ohio State scored again on Gayle's 1-yard plunge, and BYU scored its only points of the second half oo a 13-yard touchdown playoff berth with a 37-31 victory pass from Young to Gordoo Hudson to make it 41-17. The Buckeyes closed out the scoring in the last Los Angeles Coliseum but still 17. The Buckeyes closed out the s make their homes in Oakland, two minutes oo Gayle's 5-yard run.

ORLANDO, Florida - Randy Campbell's precisioo passing set up two second-quarter touchdowns hy Bo Jackson, helping Auhurn roll to a 33-26 victory over Boston College in the 37th annual Tangerine

Bowl here Saturday.

Campbell was oamed the game's Most Valuable Player after completing 10 passes on 16 attempts for

"I had more fuo tonight than any time since I've been playing football," Campbell said, "We had a few mistakes, but overall we were ready to play." Jackson, a freshman who gave up a big-money basehall contract with the New York Yankees to go to Auburn, scored on runs of 1 and 7 yards and fin-

ished with 64 yards oo 14 carries. The other Tiger touchdowns came on a 3-yard jaunt by reserve running back Willie Howell in the second quarter and a 15-yard sprint by Scott Pratt in the third. Al Del Greco added field goals of 19 and 23

Auburn, making its 14th bowl appearance, finished the season at 9-3. Boston College dropped to 8-3-1.

Boston College, in its first bowl appearance since the 1042 Orange Boston College. the 1943 Orange Bowl, scored on its first possession of the game, when quarterback Doug Flutic breezed up the middle from 5 yards out to cap a 79-yard, 12play drive.

The other Bostoo College touchdowns came on a 2down pass to Brian Brennan as time ran out.

yard touchdown pass from Flutie to tight end Scott Nizolek early in the final period and a 16-yard touch-

Players and officials appear di-vided over whether this final should settle the issue. Mandliko-By Neil Amdur New York Times Service with marriage plans. Austin dealt ber some of the harshest defeats of

There's a first time for everything, I guess," the 20-year-old Californian said afterward. She added, "Chris just played fantas-

posed of Hana Mandlikova, 7-6.6crowd of 7,396 at Byrne Meadowlands Arena

who will be 28 on Tuesday, would settle the question of who should

matches this year and 14 of 17 tournaments, including the French Open and Wimhledon. Evert's record is 75-5, including victories in the U.S. and Australian Opens. Navratilova leads, 2-1, in their

va, who led, 3-0 and then 4-2, in the first-set oebreaker before Navratilova took control; said: "If Chris wins this tournament, for sure she should be No. 1. I think it is a very, very important match. Whoever wins the match is No. 1." Ted Tinling, the tennis fashion designer and a longtime follower of women's tennis, concurred.

He termed the \$300,000 seasonending event a major champion-ship. "I've been brought up to re-spect the biggies," he said, endorsing the winner as No. 1.

Navratilova is No. 1 in the Women's Tennis Association ranking, with Evert second. They have met 48 times, with Evert leading, There is no officially recognized

body for world rankings. The International Tennis Federation has a three-member committee (Ann Jooes, Althea Gibson and Margaret duPont) who will vote after Sunday's match. Leading interna-tional tennis periodicials also publish annual rankings. Last year Evert was the consensus No. 1, although she did not win this event.

Evert's victory was her 42d in 43 matches since Wimbledon. But it was the first time she had played Austin since last year's semifmal here, which Austin won, 6-1, 6-2, en route to the title.

Austin, the only player with a career edge on Evert (oow 9-8), looked particularly impressive in a 6-4, 6-4 triumpb over Andrea Jaeger Friday night in the quarter-finals. But there is something about the Lloyd-Austin rivalry that transcends scores. Mucb of their baseline duels is mental, ofteo dependent on moods, which explains why eight of their matcbes have resulted in one-sided

1982 meetings, with victories in finals at Wimbledon and Brighton, England Evert won their most recent match, which went to three sets in Australia.

At the time of Chapman's death, Lotus Cars, the company that built-his luxurious grand touring cars, was awash in red ink, and British anthorities were investigating the company's linancial dealings with John Z. DeLorean, who had ar-ranged funding of Lotus engineer-

another revolutionary racer, which featured an electronically controlled suspension system. It is not clear whether the team will continue or whether the car will race.

In the winter of 1979, for example, when Evert was preoccupied

Jersey - With stunning ease, Chris Evert Lloyd routed Tracy Austin, 6-0, 6-0, on Saturday and set up a showdown with Martina Navratilova Sunday night in the final of the women's season-ending

tin's career as an amateur or professional. It was the first time she had been shut out in straight sets. The semifinal match took 48 minutes, and Austin won only 14

The top-seeded Navratilova dis-

l, in the other semifinal before a Asked if her match with Evert.

be the year's top player, Navratilo-va replied: "Plenty of people think the No. I ranking is at stake. I don't feel that way, unless you want to turn this into a boxing match. Boxing comes down to the one match, but here we've been going at it all year. If yon just go on statisocs, like you would in football and baseball or anything

SYDNEY — John Alexander, aided by a lucky netcord deflection, broke through for his first major Australian tennis title Sun-day in the final of the New South Wales Open.

He defeated his fellow Australian doubles partner. John Fitzger-ald, 4-6, 7-6, 6-4, after saving a match point when Fitzgerald served at 7-6 in the second-set tie-Fitzgerald made an angled vol-

oet to deliver the coup de grace -only to watch Alexander's desperate reply skip by him off the tape. Alexander, 31, the only remaining seed in the 64-man draw, recovered his composure to take the tiebreaker, 10-8, on his third set point to keep the match alive, before a crowd of 4,700.

Although Alexander's greatest

ley off the return and waited at the

against Italy in 1977, he rated Sunday's victory as personally more fulfilling. He overcame a back problem that threatened to end hiscareer several times in 1980 and 1981 and now feels he is playing better then ever.

Fitzgerald to win the doubles title, 6-4, 7-6, against another Australian pair, Craig Miller and Cliff Letcher. ■ Cottiried Stops Borg

Brian Gottliried defeated Biorn Borg, 6-1, 6-3, in the quarterfinals of the Ilie Nastase lovitational tennis tournament, slowing the come-back of the Swedish star, UPI reported from North Miami Beach, Florida.

to score his second straight upset; he earlier beat Guillermo Vilas.

val in the opening game of the match, only to be broken back.

match around," she said.

as, 6-3, 3-6, 6-4, and Brian Tea

Borg blamed his problems on a lack of consistency. "I really wasn't in the match," he said. "I don't have 100 percent confidence in my game right now. Playing more matches is all I really need to get my game back."

Hartford Open, UPI reported from Hartford, Connecticut. Lendl, 22, was the first seed in

the tournament and won \$100,000, bringing his carnings to more than \$1.6 million for the year.

Eliseo Salazar of Chile has rg, the first Finn to win a Prix championship. signed to drive for English team March in oext year's Formula One world championship, Reuters re-ported from Sanbago. Salazar. aughter when he made his t was reasonable for me who raced for ATS, another Brit-.. my native language on ish manufacturer, in 1980 and sion, even though the lin-1981, said he would be March's Keke Rosberg a of motor racing is Engpman: Racing's Revolutionary Designer

throughout the season."

M Salazar Changes Teams

By Steve Porter Ten Tork Times Service

YORK - Colin Chapdied last week at the age in the father of the modern rix racing car. A brilliant tive engineer whose Lo-'m half a dozen world onsbips, Chapman I most of the significant ns in race-car design of wo decades.

Andretti, who won the xld Driving Champion-i Team Louis, compared and another former zo Ferrari. "After these no others," he said. m was a brilliant individ-

ng spare time from his job raft engineer. It was not a or even a new car. Chapst Lotus was a lightened street car, but within a he had quit the aircraft and established himself as of a line of cars suitable the street and the race

ian built his first Lotus in

Et Lotus Formula One car in Monte Carlo in 1958, years later Stirling Moss race in a privately owned me when most racing cars

It from heavy steel tubes, as creations were light dly to the point of fragiliis not until 1962 that he at how to build a car that .. very light but stronger car that he had built be-

rom the averaft industry, n developed the Lotus 25, entured a chassis made ded sheets of aluminum, logether to form a rigid

hull, called a Monocoque. The driver reclined in the middle of the driver reclined in the middle of the came less frequent when Chapman turned his attention to the road turned his attention to the road over day-to-day structure, to which the engine, sus-pension and lightweight fiberglass body work were attached.

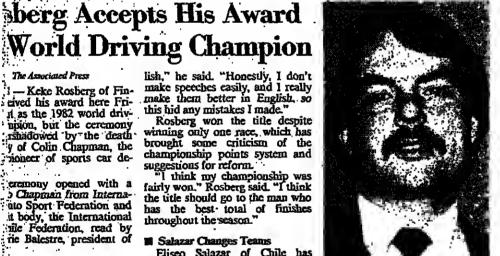
Jim Clark won world championships with the car in 1963 and 1965. With the aid of the Ford Motor Company, Chapman produced a modified version of the car for Indianapolis. Clark fin-ished second in the lodianapolis 500 in 1963, and won the race two

years later. With the Lotus 49, Chapman took his Monocoque design one step further. To save weight, the chassis ended just behind the driver's seat. The front of the Ford-Cosworth engine was bolted to the rear of the chassis, and the rear suspension was attached to the engine. Graham Hill won the 1968

championship with the new car.
In the late 1960s, Chapman introduced commercial sponsorship to Formula One when he changed the traditional British racing green paint on his Lotuses for the colors of a tobacco company that sponsored the team. The huge influx of sponsorship money became as in-fluential as Chapman's technical developments in propelling Grand Prix racing to its current promi-

Jochen Rindt became the first posthumous world champion in 1970 after a late-season fatal crash at Monza, Italy, in the next of Chapman's creations, the Louis 72. For that model, Chapman developed ao aerodynamic wedge-shaped body, allowing the car to slip easily through the air at high

> **More Sports** On Page 11



cars and turned over day-to-day

operation of the racing team to his

a low ebb in 1976, when its cars

sistants. The team's fortunes hit

failed even to qualify for the Grand Prix at Long Beach, California On the morning of the race Chapman asked Andretti, whose car owner was withdrawing from racing, to join Team Lotus. Andretti agreed, with one condition: that Chapman focus his full per-

sonal attention oo the racing team. The result was Chapman's most brilliant theoretical stroke. To harness the air that passed underneath the car, he developed an under-body that used the air to suck the car down onto the track. These cars were able to negotiate corners much faster than their compeotors. Andretti won Lotus' sixth world championship two years lat-er amidst a design revolution in

After Andretti won the otle, Chapman's competitors caught and then passed him. Uotil Elio de Angelis piloted a Lotus 91 to victory at Monte Carlo last May, Team Lotus went almost four years without a victory.

But on the drawing board was

Evert Overwhelms Austin, 6-0, 6-0

EAST RUTHERFORD, New

tennis championships.

The defeat was the worst in Aus-

else. I have the edge." Navratilova has won 89 of 92

Alexander Finally Wins a Big Title at Home triumph came when be helped Australia win the Davis Cup final

Alexander later teamed with

Gottfried took command early

Heinz Gunthardt beat Jimmy Aridefeated Vince Van Patten, 6-3, 6-1. Jimmy Connors, the top seed easily beat Shlomo Glickstein, 6-3,

■ Lend Wins Hartford Open Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia defeated Bill Scanlon of Dallas, 6-2, 6-4, 7-5, Sunday in win the World Championship of Tennis

LANGUAGE Who Is Everyman?

By William Safire WASHINGTON - Who speaks for the average man?

A bit of doggered in the presidential campaign of 1920, sung by the supporters of James Cox and Franklin Roosevelt, used the Latin term vox populi, for "voice of the

Cox or Harding, Harding or You tell us, populi, you got the

At that time, the chorus of voices that intoned "Harding and Coolidge" went under the name of John Citizen for highbrows, Joe Zilch for lowbrows. Curiously, in the naming of Everyman - that ordinary person who supposedly speaks for the community - there has long been a difference between the upper-class John (from the Hebrew "God is gracious") and the lower-class Joe (from the Hebrew "He shall add," a considerable comedown from the name John).

John Bull, the personification of England in Dr. John Arbuthnot's 1712 book, was the probable start of it all; in the United States, Brother Jonathon, possibly Jonathan Trumbull, a friend of George Washington, was the predecessor to Uncle Sam. John's diminutive was used in the Civil War: Johnny Reb. Somewhere along the way, a Q was acquired, possibly from John Quincy Adams, but in the mid-1930s John Q. Public emerged as the form pre-ferred over John Q. Citizen, John Q. Taxpayer, John Q. Voter or, most recently, John Q. Consumer.

John Doe had something to do with the dignification of the common man. That was the name in English common law for the unknown or fictitious person in legal proceedings: John Doe was the first unknown party. Richard Roe the second, John Stiles the third. Richard Miles the fourth. This legal use of John as the typical name
— buttressed in the United States by the adoption of John Hancock's name as the term for any strong signature — locked in John as the first name of the classier spokesman for vox pop, and was popular-ized on specimen checks. (In 1735, a Cousin John was the Harvard College man's term for a privy, and a john is still a slang term for toilet, but that does not fit my the-

ory.) Down among the lower classes,

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Joe was asserting himself. Joe Bunker was an early nickname for an American, replaced in this cen-tury by Joe Doakes; in World War IL, G.I. Joe had a friend - usually nondescript — named Joe Blow, and a less well-known naval pal. Joe Gish. Joe Schmo is best por-trayed by Woody Allen. In special-ized usages, Joe College is the typi-cal rah-rah collegian and Joe Cool the typical hipster.

Come now to a press conference after a Business Council meeting in Hot Springs, Virginia. A report-er asks the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, Paul Volcker, about a change in money-supply figures: "How do you expect Joe Sixpack should react?" Replies Volcker, evidently familiar with the version of Everyman updated to one who buys beer in packs of six bottles or cans: "I don't think Joe Sixpack should be concerned in the least. I think if you give Joe Sixpack that impression you are doing him and the country a dis-

Thus, today we have John Q. Public wearing spectacles; Joe Six-pack is sitting in his undershirt looking like Archie Bunker (a des-

"Joe Sixpack is gender-identified," writes Roger Green of Albany, New York. "Are there any gender-neutral classifications, like Leslie Middleclass, Terry Americana?" No; in all evocations of the little man, it is a little man: The male use embraces the female. There is no Jane Q. Public or Alice Sixpack, just as there never needed to be an Everywoman.

"REPUBLICANS WOTTY About 'Gender Gap,' " frowned a recent headline. The ostensible problem is the disparity of support for President Reagan between men and women: A far greater percentage of men than women approve of the way he's doing his job. The difference is "the gender gap." The real problem is the misuse of the word gender. Although that word was used in the 18th century to

mean sex, it has lost that meaning. Gender applies to grammar and sex applies to people. As they say over at the rifle association, words aren't sexy, people are. If you have a friend of the female sex, you are a red-blooded American boy; if you have a friend of the feminine gender, you have an unnatural attachment to a word.

New York Times Service

The Tapes of Wrath

By Elizabeth Mehren Los Augeles Times Service

SANTA BARBARA, California — Larger than life on the video screen, Joanne, 21, is laughing. She is laughing hard, laughing at the absurdity of trying to recover a \$45 depos-it from the telephone company, laughing because she would probably like to commit telephonic maybem.

Now she is laughing in triumph, having, in her mind, staged a major temper tantrum in the office of the phone company.

And she is laughing for academic credit.

"She gave me what I wanted," said her pro-fessor. Thomas J. Scheff, "the triumphant laugh. It signals the resolution of resent-

Cool and steady, Scheff is perhaps an unlikely expert in rage. Prudently, he balances his exploration of that wrathful topic with regular examinations of laughter, frequent forays into fear and generous doses of grief.

Scheff teaches Emotions, one of the more renegade courses in the sociology department at the University of California, Santa Barbara. Along with their professor, students - primarily women, because, Scheff says, "men are terrified of emotions" — seek to understand the curious nature of some of the most basic

Meeting in the school's television studio. Scheff's class makes videotapes of emotional experiences. They laugh, they cry. They rage, they fume, they grieve. Then, basing their analysis on clinical data as well as an awesomely academic bibliography, each incident is subjected to a kind of in-class emotional autopsy. Later, the class gathers in a conventional classroom for a relatively conventional seminar: a session in which emotions are scrutinized as if they were units on the periodic chart of the elements.

One undergraduate describes Scheff's class as a human performance laboratory. Perhaps more concerned with institutional legitimacy, a graduate student calls it a seminar in interpersonal relations. Cloistered in their ivory towers, many of Scheff's academic counterparts are less kind in their assessments.

"Academically," Scheff said. "I'm thought of as a radical. I mean, emotions." Because their own tack "throws emotions out the window," Scheff said, behaviorists and cognitive specialists alike grimace at his approach. "Other professionals say emotions are too corny." Scheff said. "'Laughter and crying,' they say, 'how banal.'"

It is a subject with which Scheff became acquainted firsthand. Twelve years ago, in the middle of a dissolving marriage, a midlife cri-sis and a period of campus activism, he said, "I had a strong emotional reaction of my

The emotion was fear, something Scheff red-blooded, overgrown all-American boy that he was - could not remember encountering. At the time, "I was involved in a variety of anti-Vietnam demonstrations. I had n threat on my life, and it scared me. Looking back on it. Scheff said, "it was sil-

I was to be the featured speaker at an unlawful rally protesting the Cambodian incursion. This guy called me up at home, woke me up, talked for 45 minutes, told me he knew where I lived and said he was going to kill me and my family. "I was terrified. I had a fit of fear." His

body quivered and shook, "like an epileptic fit. For 15 minutes, Scheff was immobilized. "And then suddenly I wasn't afraid any more. I went out and spoke to the crowd, entirely without notes." In this emotionally naked state, Scheff said he was downright poetic. "It was the best speech I ever made."

And for a hitherto straight-laced sociolost, it was the beginning of a new profession-road. "I got real interested in emotions," because, until then, "I had always stuffed them right back inside myself."

Scheff plunged into what would turn out to be several years of psychotherapy, and he went on to become a psychotherapist as well.



"I was in therapy, I was researching therapy, and I was doing therapy. It was as if I had discovered a new continu

But life was not all sweetness and 50-minute hours. "I got interested in emotions as an intellectual and scientific problem, because I realized that very little was being done in that area. No one knew much at all."

Fortunately, Scheff says of the campus with which he has been affiliated for 18 years, "The university has always been real toler-ant." And not surprisingly, Scheff's emotional field trip of a seminar has proven a steady draw for graduate students and a select num-ber of undergraduates.

Greeting his students in the television stu-dio. Schell starts out with "Good afternoon,

sports fans." Soon a volunteer from the class is on tape, reliving "a weekend of resolutions" before the class and the camera.

What Scheff is interested in from his students is an emotional incident. Graduate student Jennifer picks a dispute she has had with her boss. In short order, as she describes her contempt and her anger at her employer, she is punctuating her comments with laughter. It is affirmation, in its way, of Scheff's evolving theory of the correlation between anger and laughter, between rage and relief.

Before the class and the camera, for example, a student can imagine the real tantrum he or she would like to have. Sitting before the class, eyes closed, the subject's laughter is the signal that the rage of that tantrum has been

"See, a real tantrum is just too risky." Scheff explains, "You can't do those emotions and get away with it. A real display of anger is very tricky. You're on your guard too much. You've learned to ignore the rage. Rage has never been socially acceptable, not since you were an infant. So it's very hard to get the right distance from the rage. It's like we're iking a tightrope.

"Rage comes in all sizes," he said. "We use 'rage' in the vernacular as if it were very intense, but it covers a spectrum."

In another videotaped scene, for example 20-year-old Jill talked for 28 minutes about how angry and hurt she was hy her father. Throughout her monologue, she remained impassive. "There was nothing I could do to make her feel it," Scheff said. Though the nitch of her voice would raise, the volume would not. "Her parents," Scheff said, "had taught her not to make noise." Jill was determined to hold her anger in: "She wanted to cry, you can see that," Scheff said, "but she can't let go."

By contrast, Jill's classinate Joanne laughing, raging; raging, laughing — was a ventable emotional portrait. "There are two tapes of Joanne that we've gone over for hundreds of hours." Scheff said. "The thing that we have discovered is about the sources, the mechanisms of chronic anger. See, the mystery, is how you go from the real, felt, authentic action - which is about two seconds in duration — to a lifetime of anger, producing possibly violent behavior." Measuring the length of Joanne's "anger expressions," Scheff said. "what we found was that after the big laugh"— the triumphant laugh, as Scheff has titled this external signal of resolution — "the anger expressions were a second or so long. However, before the laughter, the rage told me she could not tell the end of her anger expressions. So we think that this is the mech anism of chronic anger, that there is a little residue from each episode.

Without release, Schoff said. "each new episode piles atop the other." Each "episode" may be "paper thin, but if you've got a thousand, then you've got a telephone book."

Scheff's observations are not universally popular: "People don't like to hear about repression," he has found. "People don't like to think they're carrying around a lot of old feelings."
Still, within his classroom, it is almost as if

some of those old feelings are exculpated, or certainly acknowledged. In that context, the class seems occasionally to have elements of therapy for credit.

Scheff smiles. "Yes, I would hope so," he said. "You see, my job as I see it is to introduce these people to the study of emotions, And it seems to me that the first step is to get some exposition of themselves as emotional human beings,"

Another smile. "That's what happened to

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ROLLS-ROYCE

HOLLAND POSTCARD Demons and Battery

By Abner Karaman The Associated Press

TOLLUM, the Netherlands — While most people are content to celebrate Christmas with parties and family gatherings, the men of this windswept island village mark the season by dressing as demons and battering each other with clubs.

Civilization goes into hiding for the night as masked men blowing horns storm through the streets of the village, wrestling each other in mock combat symbolizing strug-

gles with the powers of darkness.

In the annual dusk-to-dawn ritual called "Sunderklass," adult males practice the symbolic rites intended to protect their village from the demons that fill local. folklore.

"It's a game and the rules are not enforced," said the Rev. Willem Maas, the local Mennonite pastor. "Everyone cooperates out of free will."

But the "game" is sometimes vi-olent, and lack of cooperation, punished by hooded figures carrying clubs, has occasionally sent. townspeople to the hospital said Maas. "It's a little hit frightening." said Maas. "You don't recognize yourself. It's the only night of the year that the real person gets out." Although Sunderklaas, a corruption of the Dutch word for Santa Claus, occurs near the time of the Christmas patriarch's traditional gift-bearing visit on Dec. 5. the

ceremony is not considered by Dutch folklorists to have any relation to the Christian holiday. Similar ceremonies take place in other towns on Ameland Island, as well as on the neighboring islands of Texel and Terschelling, two other sandy strips off the Nether-lands' north coast. But it is in Hollum, a town of about 1,000, where

the game is most intense. This year's ritual began at dusk Tuesday Dec. 7, when hundreds of white caped men ran through the streets banging on doors with staves and blowing three-foot-long un horns.

The men carry sticks which are phallic symbols, said Maas, 35, who has made a study of the rites, "And they make a lot of noise which stands for the roaring. storms, the thunder and the sea, common features of island life.

As ritual "street sweepers," their task was to clear women and children, who are considered more vulnerable to the forces of evil. from the streets and see that they

were safely away in homes barred doors and curtained dows. Any women or chile

caught in the streets after (31.4).
were pursued and struck on the legs with the staves. After two hours, the fren trumpeting ended and the str

were left empty while the i ceremonial costumes. Soon they are back, clother gratesque disguises meant to tract the demons in their midst. The "players" traveled in sr

bands wearing similar costur their capes emblazoned with ic tifying signs of their band sucl an image of the rising sun, a p ing card or a cigarette package, were rubber masks.

Known during the rites as 'cles," from the days when aln everyone in the village was rela the men began the ritual of he shaking and wrestling which is are trying to confuse the real mons by dressing up like then they won't recognize us." Maas.

A soft handshake signal female impostor or worse, a mon whose hands lack the louses of honest labor.

The "uncles" then moved o

designated "open house" withey received offerings of coffe soup from the women gath there. The men tapped their str on the floor and the women v forced to jump over them of whacked on the legs. The vil; of their mock dance symbol their fitness to bear children, h

There were no serious injurn this year's Sunderklaas, according Maas but a club-swinging midd hreak out when one of Ma group was challenged because small stature made him appear young to play the game.

The age and origins of Sur klaas have never been determi according to Johannes Vosku the P.J. Meertens Institute in sterdam, which specializes Dutch folklore. But whatever its history, the

emony "has some function in community, said Voskuil, e cially since modern commun tions and transportation I erased the island's isolation. part of their identity as an isli 16 They re proud of it. It's one of features of their culture separates them from the m

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